

A Clear Issue

By W. R. WOOD

Secretary Manitoba Prohibition Alliance

The ballot on which the electorate of Manitoba will vote on June 28 is in the following form:

ties as small as one bottle. Under this plan no public drinking places would be opened, and the sale would still be

1. Extension of Sale of Beer.

Do you favor any extension of the present facilities for the sale of beer?

Yes	
No	X

2. If a majority answer "Yes" to question No. 1, which do you prefer:

(a) Beer by the Glass

meaning thereby the sale of beer by the glass under government regulation in licensed premises without a bar, for consumption on the premises; such premises to be licensed by the Liquor Commission, the licenses to be subject to cancellation by the commission upon any infraction of the law or of the regulations governing same, or

Beer by the Glass	
Beer by the Bottle	X

(b) Beer by the Bottle

meaning thereby the sale of beer in sealed containers by the Liquor Commission in government stores, for consumption in permanent or temporary residence; such sale to be under the cash and carry system and to provide for quantities as small as one bottle.

3. Sale by Brewers

Are you in favor of abolishing the right of the brewers to sell beer direct to permit holders?

Yes	X
No	

In spite of the view which has been expressed in some quarters as to its "complicated" nature the issues are presented without any confusion and afford opportunity for definite and effective decision.

There are those who are looking for extension of drinking facilities—some easier access to beer as a beverage. Question No. 1 gives the electorate an opportunity to decide whether there shall be any extension. A negative vote on this question will mean a mandate to the government to continue all restrictions now in force. It will oppose any and every type of addition to present facilities whether "by the bottle" or "by the glass."

If a majority answer yes on question No. 1, it will be a mandate to the government to provide additional beer facilities. Question No. 2, contemplates that possibility and requests a decision as between two suggested types of extension.

The first of these, "beer by the glass," is emphatically the brewers' policy involving the opening of licensed beer rooms where beer may be consumed on the premises, a policy which was defeated in 1923, by a majority of 38,056, and which has been under the ban of the law in this province since 1916.

The second, "beer by the bottle," involves no change in principle of the act now in operation, but provides for a "cash and carry" system in quanti-

ties as small as one bottle. Under this plan no public drinking places would be opened, and the sale would still be

through the Liquor Commission which would be responsible for the conduct of the places of sale. Question No. 3 has reference to the special privilege conferred on the brewers by the act of 1923, of selling direct (that is not through government channels) to permit holders. This privilege they have consistently abused. In 1925 it was officially reported that 61.59 per cent. of all the beer they manufactured was disposed of without any accounting to the commission. In 1926, the commission found it necessary to close on July 1, 40 of the 46 beer shops they were operating, and the close of the year showed a total of 31 convictions for the eight breweries of the province. It may be presumed that Manitoba will insist on applying prohibition to the special privileges which the brewers have enjoyed since 1923.

To the elector who is eager for the establishment of complete prohibition of the sale of liquor, it may seem at first sight as if the ballot affords little opportunity of advance. It must be remembered that the liquor trade is on the aggressive and that to defeat the re-opening of public beer-rooms throughout the province is of vital importance to the cause of public well-being and should enlist the active co-operation of temperance people generally. And the abolishing—that is, prohibiting—of the brewers' right of sale direct to permit-holders is a substantial advance toward the prohibition ideal.

Better

For Cars, Tractors Trucks and Stationary Engines

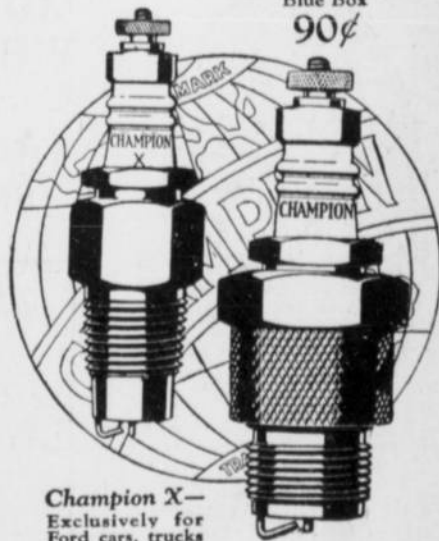
On two out of three farms you will find Champions the choice for better performance in tractors, trucks, stationary engines and all other engine-driven farm equipment.

This preference for Champions on the farm duplicates the world-wide preference for Champions among millions of motorists—further emphasizing the fact that Champion is the better spark plug.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkable long life.

Champion—
for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box

90¢



Champion X—
Exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box

80¢

Champion Spark Plug Company
of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario

CHAMPION

Spark Plugs

A CANADIAN-MADE PRODUCT



Your tires do their hardest work over the week-end. That's why we suggest you test them every Friday.

Built to withstand hard knocks

THE Schrader "direct action" gauge is made for its specific job—tire testing. It has no delicate mechanism to get out of order. No gears. No levers.

You can drop this gauge on the hard garage floor. Throw it into your tool box. It will still give you reliable service.

Buy a Schrader Gauge today. Use it regularly week after week.

Schrader products are sold by more than 100,000 dealers throughout the world.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
TORONTO
Chicago Brooklyn London



Mount Robson from the tourist camp.

DUNLOP TIRES

Thirty-Three Years' Merit

HAVING experienced no trouble obtaining Dunlop Tires, you experience the feeling of a good "Buy" as you motor and motor with them.

That splendid appearance of Dunlop Tires is no guess work.

That rugged road resistance is not there by chance.

That adequate resiliency was no blind selection.

You receive the benefit of thirty-three years of honest thinking, careful planning, judicious experimentation when you buy DUNLOP TIRES today.



MOTORISTS EVERYWHERE are within sight or call of a
DUNLOP OFFICIAL SERVICE DEPOT

The DUNLOP Line

CONSISTS OF

Tires for all Purposes,
Belting, Hose, Packing,
Mechanical Rubber
Products, Golf Balls
and General
Rubber Specialties

DUNLOP Tire & Rubber Goods Company—Limited **CANADA**

Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—Who first flew the Atlantic in a non-stop flight?
- 2—Of what purity is 18 karat gold?
- 3—What country governs Greenland?
- 4—Who was the first British prime minister?
- 5—Who was "Mr. Squeers" and what English author created the character?
- 6—What is the oldest British breed of cattle?
- 7—What is meant by Machiavellian principles?
- 8—Will gasoline freeze?
- 9—Who was Simon Bolivar?
- 10—How is the very common and useful drug iodine obtained?
- 11—State briefly what you know of the "War of Jenkins' Ear"?
- 12—For what is John Maynard Keynes best known?

- 13—How long will a queen bee live as a worker bee?
- 14—What do you know of the famous Zinoviev letter which played an important part in the last British election?
- 15—Where is the Khyber Pass and what is its military significance?
- 16—Who was the moving spirit in the formation and extension of the Women's Christian Temperance Union?
- 17—In which of the British Dominions is the decimal system of coinage in use?
- 18—How does a cricket chirp?
- 19—Who was the first man to give a complete copy of the Bible to the English people in their own tongue?
- 20—For what service will the British people remember the American, Walter Hines Page?

Answers to the above will appear in the July 1 issue

Answers to Questions of June 1

1—What does the word "Canada" mean?

A—It is probably a corruption of the native Indian word "Kanata" meaning "a collection of huts or wigwams."

2—What is a sponge?

A—The skeleton of a marine animal which passes its life rooted to one spot.

3—What is the origin of the word "gerrymander"?

A—In 1812, Governor Gerry divided the electoral districts of northeastern Massachusetts in such a way as to give one party a decided advantage. Benjamin Russell hung a map of the counties involved in front of his editorial desk. The celebrated painter, Gilbert Stuart, enquired what the grotesque figure represented. He facetiously drew a eagle-like head on the map and said "There, that will do for a salamander." "Better say Gerrymander," said the outraged editor, and the term passed into general usage for the practice of shaping electoral districts to gain party advantage.

4—What is the world's largest crop?

A—Potatoes: the world's potato crop is about 5,780,000,000 bushels. The world's wheat crop fluctuates around 4,000,000,000.

5—Who is the president of France; of Germany?

A—Gaston Doumergue; General Von Hindenburg.

6—Who is chairman of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners?

A—Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C., D.C.L.

7—To what does "Black Friday" refer?

A—December 6, 1745, the day on which the news arrived in London that the Pretender had landed. Financial panics occurred in London on Friday, May 11, 1866, and in New York on Friday, September 24, 1869, and Friday, September 18, 1873.

8—What was the origin of the word "Boycott"?

A—A certain Captain Boycott, agent for Lord Erne, a Connemara landowner, treated his tenants with such severity that they complained to the proprietor. As he paid no attention to their entreaty the tenants retaliated.

9—What celebrated novelist created the character of Bill Sikes, and in what novel is he found?

A—Bill Sikes is the brutal thief and housebreaker in Charles Dickens's, Oliver Twist.

10—What American three presidents were assassinated?

A—Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and Wm. McKinley.

11—Who were the twelve members

of the Canadian parliament who first constituted the Progressive party.

A—Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dr. Michael Clark, Levi Thompson, Thos. McNutt, J. A. Maharg, J. F. Reid, Andrew Knox, J. F. Johnston, O. R. Gould, T. W. Caldwell, R. H. Halbert, J. W. Kennedy.

12—For what is Senator Borah chiefly known.

A—Wm. Borah, U.S. senator from Idaho, is an influential member of the committee on foreign affairs in the upper house at Washington. By his vigorous opposition to the League of Nations he has done a great deal to formulate American public opinion on international relations.

13—Who surveyed the C.P.R. trans-continental line?

A—Sir Sandford Fleming.

14—Who is King Feisal.

A—Third son of Hussein Ibn Ali, a direct descendant of Mohammed, the prophet. King Feisal, with the English Col. Lawrence, commanded a mobile force on Allenby's right, during the Palestine campaign. In the post-war settlement, Feisal was elected King of Iraq, a territory in central Arabia.

15—Name two operatic and two non-operatic compositions which made Sir Arthur Sullivan the greatest British musical composer of his time.

A—The Mikado; H.M.S. Pinafore; The Lost Chord; Onward Christian Soldiers.

16—What important change in British constitutional practice was made in 1911?

A—By the Parliament Act, passed at Westminster in 1911, all money bills (so certified by the speaker of the House), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified.

17—Where is the finest wool in the world produced; the finest cotton; the finest wheat?

A—From the Merino sheep of Saxony, in Germany; a group of islands off the coast of Georgia; the province of Saskatchewan has won more world's prizes for hard, red spring wheat, than any other province or any state.

18—From whom did Jack Dempsey win the boxing crown which he subsequently lost to Gene Tunney?

A—Jesse Willard.

19—Name four important crop plants which came originally from Central America.

A—Corn, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco.

20—How is strychnine, the chief ingredient of gopher poison, obtained?

A—The dried seeds of Quaker buttons or poison nut (Strychnos nux-vomica) are powdered and the drug extracted with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

It is just 20 years since the first appointments of agricultural representatives were made in Ontario.

There were only half a dozen of these representatives in the year the service was inaugurated. There are 51 engaged in it now. The extent to which the system has grown within such a short period may be accepted as a tolerably fair indication of the extent of popular appreciation of the value of the system.

One early incident, and later facts, may serve as a further illustration along the same line. I happened to be driving over part of Ontario country with J. H. Hare, one of the second year's list of appointees, shortly after he had been installed in office. During the course of the drive Hare was endeavoring to explain to one of those called upon, the purpose of his appointments—"to help the farmers of the country."

"Ugh," was the response, "About the best help you can give us is to take off your coat, get hold of a fork and help in the hay field."

Notwithstanding the fact that the usefulness of Guelph Agricultural College, from which the representatives had graduated, had become fairly well demonstrated by this time, the reply of this Ontario country farmer about represented the attitude of the average farmer of the province to the new service at the time of its inauguration. But things have changed since then. Last year over 100,000 letters were received and answered by Ontario agricultural representatives. More than 650,000 miles were covered by these men in their cars, nearly 92,000 farmers called at the offices of the representatives for consultation and the securing of information, and 535 school fairs in which 5,405 rural schools co-operated, drew a total attendance of close to the 400,000 mark.

There has been nothing in the nature of mushroom growth in the development that has taken place. Rather has there been a steady building up on a foundation of representatives, the title of the office being changed to director in 1920 with Mr. Duncan still in charge.

There has been a gradual extension in the work of the representatives corresponding with the changes just noted. In the beginning the idea was to unite the educational work largely with that of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. It was soon found, however, that a much wider field could be secured by making a wholly new service of the representative system. Today the chief activities of the representatives may be roughly classified as:

1. An extension department of the Ontario Agricultural College.
2. Local distributing agencies for the circulation of agricultural college and departmental bulletins.
3. Holding of winter short courses, organizing school fairs and developing boys' and girls' club work; dissemination of and concentration on improved varieties of seed; cow testing and scrub bull elimination.

Glance first at the two activities first named. In the beginning the



Boys and Girls of Beaton, Ontario, turn out their calves at the 1926 school fair. This is one of the typical activities carried out among juniors by district representatives in Ontario.

Spreading Better Farm Methods

Ontario's district representatives have been a very potent factor in elevating farm practice in that province in conformity with modern scientific discovery

By W. L. SMITH

beneficial effects of the work at the agricultural college were largely confined to those who attended the institution. The informative bulletins issued by the college and department of agriculture, had but an indifferent circulation. Through the offices of the agricultural representatives, now located in every county of the province, and by personal touch with the representatives, the benefits of this work are brought home to practically every farmer in the province. Last year, for example, nearly 100,000 instructive bulletins were, through the representatives, placed in the hands of appreciative farmers.

Take next the activities noted under paragraph No. 3. Every winter a series of short courses for boys and girls is put on. Last winter there were 38 courses, each lasting for a month, and six courses covering three months each. At these courses instruction was given in veterinary science, plant diseases, operation of modern implements such as gas engines and tractors, home plumbing and home improvement, crop and livestock management and production; and, for the girls, cooking, sewing and home nursing. Nearly 2,000 young farm men and farm women were in attendance at these courses during the past winter. Indirectly at least 20,000 older farm men and women were benefited by them.

Vastly greater numbers received

benefit through school fairs and junior and senior farmers' associations and junior women's institutes. These farmers and associations and institutes are intended to carry on the work begun in the short courses. They hold regular meetings of their own during winter at which debates and plays are staged and farm problems discussed. In summer they engage in crop and livestock competitions, besides holding picnics and auto tours. In autumn educational exhibits are prepared for fairs.

In the work of crop and other like competitions the co-operation of Rotary, Kiwanis and other service clubs has been secured. Barrie Kiwanis club, for instance, has for two years supplied

the seed necessary for a potato growing competition entered into by Simcoe county boys of 12 to 18 years of age, and has given a banquet to the competitors at the end of the competition. As part of the competition those taking part were required to state methods of cultivation, cost of production, yields, etc. On the other hand each Kiwanian who contributed seed was expected to visit the boy using his seed at least once during the growing season.

A similar competition, with eggs from pure-bred hens as the basis, was staged in Carleton county with the co-operation of Ottawa Rotary Club. Prince Edward County Advisory Agricultural Council, in co-operation with the

County Agricultural Society, put on a potato growing contest in Prince Edward. The greatest development of all, so far as educational work is concerned, has taken place in connection with school fair work. The beginning in this work was made in 1909 in Waterloo county where F. C. Hart was then agricultural representative and Mr. Duncan assistant. Three schools and 58 boys and girls co-operated. The idea caught on at once and the movement grew like Jonah's Gourd. Last year 5,405 out of the 5,627 rural schools in Ontario, with 136,227 children, took part in these fairs; 180,000 plots were used in the growing of exhibits; 279,381 entries were made at the fairs and 377,518 people, of whom 167,504 were children, attended the fairs.

For the purpose of preparing exhibits for these shows no less than 1,321 bushels of seed potatoes, 181½ bushels of oats, 112½ bushels of barley, and 78 bushels of Marquis wheat were distributed among the pupils, the potatoes being sent out in five-pound lots, the oats in three-quarter-pound packages and the barley and wheat in one-pound parcels. In addition 60,000 packages of vegetable seeds, 17,700 of mangels and turnips, 23,400 of corn and 694,000 of flowers as well as 13,787 dozen eggs and 4,795 baby chicks from pure-bred stock were distributed.

The value of the work done in the dissemination among school children of pure-bred poultry and certified seed of approved varieties cannot be over estimated. Twenty years ago the colors in farm poultry yards were as the coat that Jacob wore. Today it is a commonplace thing to see large flocks made up wholly of one breed. In the first decade of the present century it was almost impossible to find a section in which a ear of potatoes of straight stock could be picked up and there were almost as many varieties of oats and barley as there were farmers in a given neighborhood. Today, where potatoes are grown for sale, there is general concentration on the Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain or Dooley. No farmer who professes to be at all progressive, grows anything in barley save O.A.C. No. 21 which Professor Zavitz first developed from Mandscheuri; in fall wheat, production is pretty well confined to O.A.C. No. 104 that Zavitz developed from two parents of which Dawson's Golden Chaff was one. Oats are practically limited to O.A.C. No. 72, 3, 144 and Banner. How quickly a change can be made from inferior to superior varieties is shown by the experience of D. C. Turner, a farm lad of Shedden, in Elgin county, who began with five pounds of O.A.C. 144 in 1925 and in 1926 had 427 bushels.

In 1925-6 an alfalfa campaign was put on through the representatives, and as a result in one year the alfalfa acreage of the province was increased by 60 per cent., the increase in four countries being 205 per cent.

There has been a corresponding improvement in the major lines of livestock, particularly in hogs. As Dr. Creelman once expressed it the grandson hog of today would not recognize his grand sire of yesterday, and 50 per

Turn to Page 26



R. S. Duncan
Director of Ontario's district representative system.

Prime Pork at the Lowest Cost

Brandon Experimental Farm enquires into the most pressing present-day problems of the pig raiser

By ROY M. HOPPER

FOUR experiments were conducted at this farm during the past summer to test the value of different feeds and methods of feeding for the economical production of bacon. The experiments conducted were as follows:

Experiment No. 1—The self-feeder vs. different rates of feeding by hand.

Experiment No. 2—Butter-milk vs. tankage in the ration for growth and finishing. Data were obtained as to the length of time it is necessary to feed the supplements for most economical gains.

Experiment No. 3—To test the value of mineral mixtures in the ration for unthrifty young pigs.

Experiment No. 4—Hogging corn vs. the self-feeder.

The hogs used in all the tests were farrowed during the spring of 1926. All feeds consumed from the time of weaning were weighed and charged to the different lots at market prices. When the hogs were up to market weights they were shipped to St. Boniface and killed in one of the local abattoirs. The hogs were graded on foot and the carcasses were graded on the rail. Information was also obtained as to the firmness of fat and the quality of finish on hogs in each test.

Selects from Self-feeder

In the test comparing the self-feeder with different rates of feeding by hand 10 hogs were used in each lot. They had access to one-quarter acre of bare pasture and a cabin for shelter. Lot one had access to the self-feeder containing the meal ration, and fresh water was kept before them. Lots two, three and four were fed by hand three times daily. Lot two received sufficient meal to keep the pigs growing and in thrifty condition. Lot three was fed sparingly until the hogs were five months old and then finished as quickly as possible for market. Lot four was fed as much meal as they would readily consume during the whole feeding period. During the first 60 days feeding, the ration was made up as follows: oat chop two parts, barley chop one part, bran one-half part, shorts one part, middlings one part, and 4 per cent. oil cake meal. After 60 days feeding the middlings was left out of the ration and after 90 days the bran was left out and the barley chop increased to two parts. During the last four weeks when the hogs were being finished for market the ration consisted of two parts barley chop and one part each of oat chop, shorts and feed flour, with 4 per cent. oil cake meal added. All hogs that were up to market weights were shipped on November 30, the remainder were marketed on January 10.

Contrary to the general belief regarding the merits of the self-feeder for bacon hog production, the hogs (in this test) that were fed by the self-feeder were of good bacon type at the conclusion of the test and graded 100 per cent. selects. The hogs fed from the self-feeder required 109 pounds more meal per hundred pounds gain than the lots fed by hand. On account of the increased amount of feed required by the self-feeder hogs, this lot showed a smaller profit over cost of feed than those in the other three lots. There is considerably less labor involved in feeding with a self-feeder than feeding by hand. The cost of labor in feeding hogs in the different lots was not considered in the computation of profits from each lot.

So far as economy of gains is concerned the lot fed the restricted ration up to five months of age was the most economical, but owing to the lot fed the heavy ration from the beginning grading a higher percentage of selects, this lot showed the greatest net profit. The self-feeder lot produced 100 per cent. selects, and required 653 pounds of meal per 100 pounds gain. Lot two, fed the correct amount for growth, produced 77 per cent. selects, and required 563 pounds of meal per 100 pounds gain. Lot three, fed the restricted ration up to five months, produced 66

per cent. selects, and required 525 pounds of meal per 100 pounds gain. Lot four, fed heavily from the beginning of the test, produced 90 per cent. selects, and required 543 pounds of meal per 100 pounds gain. While the hogs fed the restricted ration made the most economical gains, they were not as well finished when marketed as the other lots and consequently graded a lower percentage of selects.

The results of this test would indicate that liberal feeding from weaning time

Mr. Hopper who conducted the experiments at Brandon concludes:

1. That the use of self feeders does not militate against the production of selects;
2. That the use of tankage or milk by-products increases the percentage of selects;
3. That hogging off corn is a feasible and profitable way of finishing selects.

will produce a desirable type of bacon hog when the ration used during the growing period does not contain a high percentage of fat-producing feeds. The restricted ration delayed maturity, consequently increased the amount of labor and had a detrimental effect on the quality of the hogs marketed. This system of feeding would prove most satisfactory when feeds are scarce during the summer months.

While the self-feeder is not the most economical method of feeding from the standpoint of utilization of feeds, it is a method that decreases the amount of labor required, and it is capable of producing select bacon hogs when suitable feeds are used.

Milk vs. Tankage

This experiment was conducted to obtain further data as to the relative values of tankage and milk as supplements to the ration for growing hogs, and to determine the economy of gains made and the effect on type when the supplements are fed during the whole feeding period and when discontinued before the hogs have completed their growth.

Seven lots with seven pigs in each were used for this test. Lot one was used as a check lot and received the meal ration only. Lot two received the meal ration plus 10 per cent. tankage for three months and then meal alone until finished. Lot three received tankage in the ration for four months and lot four received tankage for five months and then meal alone until finished. Lot five received tankage during the whole feeding period. Lot

six was fed butter-milk in addition to the meal ration for three months and then meal alone. Lot seven was fed butter-milk in conjunction to the meal ration during the whole feeding period.

Each lot of hogs had access to one-quarter acre of rape pasture and a cabin for shelter. The meal ration fed was the same as in experiment one, the supplement used was tankage or milk in place of the oil meal fed in experiment one. The following table shows the results of this test:

Lot	Per cent. select hogs	Cost of feed per lb. gain, Cents	Revenue over cost of feed per pig
Lot 1. Meal ration only	25.7	5.51	\$ 9.53
Lot 2. Tankage for three months	85.7	5.71	10.39
Lot 3. Tankage for four months	57.1	5.86	9.95
Lot 4. Tankage for five months	42.8	6.13	8.69
Lot 5. Tankage for full period	66.6	5.16	11.55
Lot 6. Milk for three months	71.4	5.82	10.48
Lot 7. Milk for full period	57.1	5.46	11.71

From the standpoint of economy of gains, tankage or milk is not as essential in the ration for hogs on rape pasture as it is for hogs fed inside or on a bare lot. While the hogs in lot one made economical gains, their

Lot	Per cent. select hogs	Cost of feed per lb. gain, Cents	Revenue over cost of feed per pig
Lot 1. Check lot	66.6	5.88	\$10.44
Lot 2. Mineral mixture 1	42.8	5.63	9.47
Lot 3. Mineral mixture 2	57.1	5.93	10.01

growth was retarded and they did not grade as high percentage of selects as hogs in lots receiving supplements in the form of tankage or milk. The lots fed the supplements showed a greater average net profit than the check lot.

In the comparison of tankage and milk, the hogs fed milk gave an increased profit of 95 cents per animal over the hogs fed tankage. The cost of tankage fed in this test was \$50 per ton, and for milk 20 cents per 100 pounds. In previous experiments conducted with tankage and milk it was found that one pound of tankage was equal to 8.8 pounds of milk when fed to hogs on bare pasture or in inside pens. With tankage selling at \$50 a ton, milk is worth slightly more than 28 cents per 100 pounds.

Minerals Gave Negative Results

After selecting the healthiest young pigs for experiments, number one, two and four, there remained a number of pigs that were unthrifty. These pigs were the smallest individuals from each litter and did not come through the weaning period in as good condition as the others. In order to test the value of minerals in the ration for unthrifty young pigs an experiment was conducted. Three lots of hogs with seven in each were used for this test. The average weight of the hogs at the beginning of the test was 25 pounds. Lot one received the meal ration only.

Lot two, in addition to the regular meal ration, was given a mineral mixture made up of: Slacked coal, 153 pounds; slacked lime, five pounds; salt, 40 pounds; sulphur, two pounds. Lot three received a mineral mixture made up of: Slacked coal, 98 pounds; bone meal, 40 pounds; salt, 40 pounds; sulphur, two pounds; potassium iodide, one ounce.

The mineral mixtures were fed self-feeders and were available to hogs at all times. The pigs were fed in the main piggery building and had access to small runways outside, but no pasture. The meal ration fed was the same as in experiments one and

two. Ten per cent. of tankage was fed with the meal ration. The results of the test are given below:

Per cent. select hogs	Cost of feed per lb. gain, Cents	Revenue over cost of feed per pig
66.6	5.88	\$10.44
42.8	5.63	9.47
57.1	5.93	10.01

The mineral mixtures used had very little, if any, effect on the economy of gains made, and the hogs in the check lot graded a higher percentage of selects than those in the lots that had access to the mineral mixtures. Tankage contains valuable mineral salts, and it is possible had it been left out of the ration the mineral fed lots would have shown an increased gain over the check lot. It is felt that the mineral mixtures in common use are rather too insoluble for hogs to assimilate during the short time they are in the digestive tract. The results of two tests conducted at this farm indicated that mineral mixtures had no beneficial results when tankage was supplied in the ration used in these experiments.

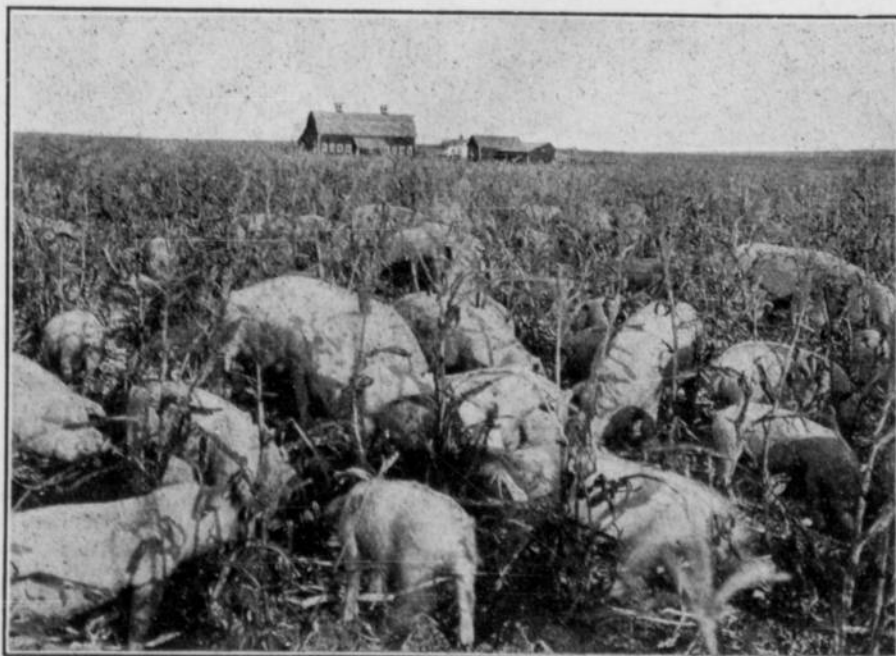
Hogging Corn for Growing Hogs

The hogs used in this test averaged between 50 and 60 pounds at the beginning of the test. Seven pigs had access to a small area of Manitoba corn, the area was enlarged as the corn was consumed. They were fed green corn a few days before being turned in the field in order to gradually change their ration from meal to forage. Tankage was supplied in a small self-feeder in the corn field and the hogs had access to water continuously.

The check lot used as a basis of comparison had access to a self-feeder containing a meal ration, and a small compartment in the feeder containing tankage. The meal ration was the same as used in the other experiments. Fresh water was also supplied this lot.

This test was started on August 16, and continued for 67 days. After the corn had all been eaten, both lots were finished on the same meal mixture. The area of corn required for seven hogs for 67 days was 1.88 acres. The amount of tankage consumed during this period was 42.5 pounds. The check lot during the same period consumed 2,715 pounds of meal and 34 pounds of tankage. The corn lot gained 10 pounds more than the check lot during the test. The value of the meal replaced by 1.88 acres of corn was \$32.82, this gives standing corn a value of \$16.98 per acre when used as feed for growing hogs. After the hogs had been finished ready for market 71 per cent. of the corn lot and 85 per cent. of hogs in the check lot graded select.

During 1925, the hogs used in the hogging off test, averaged 112 pounds when the experiment started. It was found in this test that one acre of corn replaced \$26.01 worth of meal. The results of the two tests would indicate that hogging corn is more economical for finishing than for growing hogs.



One acre of corn fed to fattening pigs replaced \$26 worth of grain in the Brandon test.

Canada's Child Welfare Program

How it seeks to safeguard the health of every child, and to provide normal family life for the normal child

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

Executive Secretary Canadian Council on Child Welfare

A GREAT condemnatory fact and yet a great encouraging fact about practically every social problem and every child welfare problem is that it could have been prevented if we had only started thinking of it, and working on it, far enough back. It is from this fact that present day social work derives its greatest characteristic, in that it is exploratory. It does not accept the obvious or evident facts of the situation, but it seeks out every contributory factor and establishes the actual causes.

In every field, modern social work attempts to go back to the fundamental facts of the case and to insist upon a complete social diagnosis. Take any field of social endeavor, health, industry, mental deficiency, social vice, neglect, dependency, delinquency—the process of modern social work is always the same—the struggle through the obvious facts to the ultimate cause.

This is possibly the greatest, characteristic distinction between Canada and the United States, compared with the social work, particularly the child welfare work, of some of the other countries. The great, single, outstanding example of the application of this principle of the attack upon the cause, rather than effort towards the treatment of the result, has been this continent's contribution to modern sociology, of the prohibitory principle exhibited in various types of control of the liquor traffic, in attacking the problems of drunkenness, and its concomitant social dependency and disaster, through attacking the cause rather than in provision for the treatment of inebriates, the establishment of institutions for "cures," etc.

Health a Fundamental

Health is one of the fundamental conditions of national well-being. One citation from the report of the Montreal Family Welfare Association will convey some idea of the ramifications of health values in the national life, quite apart from their more popular acceptance as the improvement of life and the saving of life. Last year, of the thousands upon thousands of dollars expended by this association, over 48 per cent. was directly attributed to social dependency related to ill health. So our conception of health must be a broad general one. It must begin with the health of the individual and continue through the health of the community to the health of the province, and of the whole population of the Dominion of Canada.

In this conception of health, we must realize that health does not mean merely not being sick, but it means that condition which allows the individual to realize his potentialities to the fullest possible extent. It involves, therefore, the knowledge of your own resources and the adaptation of your life and your life's work thereto. It is not the serious illnesses of the individual which roll up the great volume of economic and human loss in this field. It is the small but continuous gnawing of the little impairments of health that constitute the great economic loss.

Dr. Routley, of the Canadian Medical Association, has estimated that seven days per year are lost by Canadian workmen through illness; an economic loss of 13,000,000 days a year or \$50,000,000. And, so you find, this the first plank in the health propaganda of the Canadian social agencies, namely, that health is to be regarded not merely as the obverse of ill health, but as that condition which allows the individual to realize his possibilities to the fullest extent. And that this may be done individually and nationally, you find the Canadian medical and health authorities urging periodical, health examination, and you find one of the planks in the Canadian Child Welfare program the physical and mental examination of all school children before entering school, at least three times during their school career, and upon making application for work permits.

From the massed statistics, of nearly 200,000 school children, we find last year that 46 per cent. of all the babies lost under one year of age, were lost because of diseases of early infancy, which

again, had their origin, partly at least, in indifference and ignorance in the care and feeding of the mother in the ante-natal period. We find that of the stillbirths in the Dominion in a year, the rate is 35 per 1,000 in the general registration area, and only 31 per 1,000 in those 12,000 cases or more which had the care of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The conclusions of these facts are inescapable; that intelligence, care, supervision and knowledge dictate to some degree at least whether we shall have life or death.

We find Canada in her youth with one of the highest, maternal mortality rates in the world, and we find the old countries with their overcrowding, with their poverty and their poor housing conditions, with rates in many cases half ours. We find Canada losing last year nearly 2,000 babies from the diseases of the respiratory system. We find her losing over 1,500 from diseases of intestinal origin, and, we can show by infant health work in different centres that these deaths are controllable. We can show plainly in the rural rates, the relation of infant and maternal mortality to the questions of settlement, of health and of hospital facilities. If we pass on to an examination of the defects of the school child and of the adult, we can trace them back directly sometimes to ante-natal conditions, but often too to the neglect of the pre-school period. We have concentrated now on infant health. And by understanding it, proceed naturally to consideration of ante-natal conditions. Our school medical work has been effective

but the pre-school child, toddling in that No Man's Land, where the seeds of physical, often moral, and sometimes mental ills have been sown, has too frequently been left to plod his own cheery way.

Because of these facts and others that point to the same conditions and needs the Canadian Child Welfare program has pledged itself to effort in every province towards the provision, by the provincial government or bureau of health, itself or in co-operation with the municipalities, in addition to facilities for sanitation and disease control, clinical services for ante-natal and pre-school guidance and for special physical and psychiatric services to problem cases, both children and adults.

Realizing also that in hundreds of communities where settlement is new, the social institutions of the ordinary community will be few, the Canadian Child Welfare program is seeking to obtain, through provincial departments of education, the appointment of full time instructors in health education in the normal schools, so that teachers may be equipped to teach health as a regular subject in the school curriculum.

The Child in Employment

Following consistently the principle which dominates its work of searching always for the ultimate cause, we find that often the conditions of the child's ill health are due, perhaps, to the parent's ill health, which in turn is due to poor working conditions or possibly due to premature toil, before proper opportunities for the foundation of the health of the grown adult were afforded.

We may find many of our children's problems arising in the ignorance, poverty, neglect, desertion, or lack of earning power of the parent, and we may find that these conditions, which would seem, in themselves, ultimate causes, are the result of unemployment, of ill health and of despair, that in their turn, go back to lack of training and equipment for earning a decent living wage.

There is, sometimes, a direct relation between family desertion and the lack of training and inability of the father to be a breadwinner and homekeeper. The untrained worker never earns a large wage which will allow for saving, yet he is the first thrown out in time of economic pressure. Neglect is often, not the result of any innate vicious or careless streak, but of a despair and indifference bred out of hopelessness in the ill-equipped struggle against social forces too great for the underprivileged man or woman. The Child Welfare program must concern itself with the question of the training for economic life of the child, of the guarantee to the child of a minimum of equipment for future life, and also a guarantee of the conditions under which he enters into that great, economic struggle from which death alone releases him. Consequently, the Canadian Child Welfare program insists upon the medical examination of all children applying for work permits or entering industry or business.

The program which Canadian workers have set themselves is constructive. We demand equality of opportunity in preparation for their life work for every Canadian child, whether he or she is entering the trades or professions. So there has been written into the Canadian program pledged support of the effort to obtain compulsory school attendance for at least nine months of the year for every pupil from seven to 15 years of age. This was one of the subjects demanding close attention at the League of Nations this year, because it had become obvious to the European states that it was futile, even dangerous, to fix an age limit for the entry of children to industry unless that age limit corresponded with the school-leaving age.

The Canadian Child Welfare program demands also a sensible and reasonable interpretation of this phrase "equality of opportunity" and, therefore, it calls for the extension of technical training in industry or agriculture, and of provision for vocational guidance to all Canadian communities, and urges the utilization of vocational guidance in juvenile employment services. The application of such principles would require that like opportunities for agricultural training, and for settlement on the land be offered to Canadian boys on as good conditions and terms as we are extending to those boys whom we are seeking to attract to our lands for agricultural settlement from other countries. If this whole program may be summed up in a few words it is insistence upon equality of opportunity in preparation for life's work for every child. The educational systems of the provinces must be made to serve equally the boy or the girl, entering the trades with the boy or girl entering the professions. And it must do so, without depriving either group of the opportunities for cultural development, as well as technical training.

Importance of Recreation

There seems to be a tendency to ignore the place of play in the development of body, mind and character, so the Canadian Child Welfare program directs the attention of the public to the need of adequate recreation in the life of the child. The program therefore contemplates the extension of recreational facilities in all Canadian communities, and recommends that provision should be made for such facilities to be carried on, throughout the whole 12 months of the year.

As an illustration of its method in attempting to help a "White List" of approved motion pictures. The motion pictures listed in the list have been



His First Offence, painted by Lady Stanley. The reproduction is by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, from the picture hanging in Tate Gallery. The gaunt little figure and tattered clothing tell their own story of poverty and lack of nourishing food. The large dark eyes in the pensive face ask what all the fuss is about.

Your protection: 40 years' experience



Since 1886 the pioneer "HOLT" Combined Harvester has been constantly improved. Forty years of exclusive Combine experience and leadership insure your satisfaction.

The time-proved "HOLT" principle of separation by continuous and thorough agitation is famed for saving grain. Steel construction, scientifically trussed, gives amazing ruggedness—with flexibility. Safety clutches, anti-friction bearings and pressure-gun lubrication are additional modern features of the "HOLT".

Notably sturdy, but stripped of excess weight, this Combine is unexcelled for long life, economy, low upkeep and easy handling.

Once over the field with a "HOLT"—and your biggest job is done—well done! Grain is cut, threshed, cleaned—and delivered to sack or bin—ready for early market, with fields cleared for plowing.

No binder twine—no rehandling loss—no sprouting shocks or exposed stacks—no hungry "army" for the women folks to serve.

There's a "HOLT" of the right size and type for YOUR needs . . . See your Dealer . . . or write for illustrated booklet.

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A subsidiary of Caterpillar Tractor Co.)

General Offices and Factory: Stockton, California

Distributing Warehouses:

Spokane, Washington Topeka, Kansas

Fargo, North Dakota

PRICES

f.o.b. Stockton

Model 34, \$1985

Model 36, \$2360

(including built-in steel grain tank)

(Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.)

"HOLT" Combined Harvester

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Grain Growers' Guide

chosen carefully and are pictures which, it is felt, that children will like to see. The pictures show excitement, adventure, etc., but are listed only when their influence on the whole are considered wholesome and constructive. These White Lists will be sent upon application to any enquiry. Also every motion picture exhibitor in the Dominion will be supplied with a copy so that any person or group interested in having good pictures in a community will have the knowledge, at hand, of what pictures may be selected for children's showing.

Consistently, therefore, we ask that the motion picture censors of every province be authorized, by law, to classify all pictures censored by them as for adult, family or children's showing. This request is based on the principle that the parents will then know what pictures are passed as fit for children to see, and can govern their children's attendance accordingly.

Neglected or Dependent Children

Here, the Canadian Child Welfare program seeks to obtain general acceptance of the principle and ideal of the state as a great protective force about the child, always empowered to act before disaster has occurred, empowered to exercise its beneficent force, to prevent the shadow of disaster from falling about a child.

We seek to obtain public acceptance of the principle of helping the home, to help the child. The Canadian Child Welfare program seeks public recognition of the principle that the state may empower social agencies of its own creation or authorization, to protect the child's natural environment, in the home, by every human aid possible.

The greatest example of Canadian Child Welfare's insistence on helping the home to perform its functions rather than to assume those functions, is found in the system of Mothers' Allowances in force in five of our provinces, whereby the mother is assisted by the state to maintain her home and rear her family properly.

The children's aid societies of great centres like Toronto and Winnipeg, the Children's Bureau of Montreal, different modern agencies here and there across the country are concentrating on this effort in all fields of the child in need of special care, and are seeking public support for a social practice that will keep the child in its own home.

When the home is in danger, we want public opinion to realize that the empowering of social agencies to take preventive action may forestall disaster, and so the Canadian Child Welfare program asks for public acceptance of the principle, that wherever the care provided by the natural parents or the guardians of the child is inadequate or in danger of becoming inadequate, there devolves upon the state a parental responsibility proportionate to the need.

Then, when we fail, the seventy times seven of the honest social worker, in reconstructing the child's own home, we ask that public opinion in Canada, in every Canadian community, insist upon the care for normal, dependent children in normal family homes. When that natural home, which the state and the church have evolved through the centuries as the finest and natural environment for the child, becomes a travesty of its divine purpose, in spite of all we can do, then we insist that in every interest of the child—physical, mental, moral and spiritual—that child be equipped with the nearest approach to its own home—a normal family home—and that this be obtained by means of a good foster home or, by the provision of the private, family boarding home.

In one of the subdivisions of this group, the child of unmarried parents, Canadian Child Welfare opinion can be briefly summed up in the statement written into the Canadian Council's Aims, that in all cases of the treatment of children of unmarried parents, the well-being of the child shall be the first consideration. This involves recognition by the public of the fact that in this problem there exists the very triangle of human civilization itself, and again, a potential, if a broken, home group and one inescapable fact, the claim on society of the interest of

Turn to Page 39

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XX

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1927

No. 12

The Manitoba Election

Within the next two weeks the men and women of Manitoba will be marking their ballots to select the government which will administer the affairs of the province during the next five years. Premier Bracken and his government are asking for another five years on the record of their administration. The Bracken government is the servant of the people and it has rendered a good account of its five years' stewardship.

There are two other leaders appealing to the electorate and promising if returned to power that they will give the people better service than they have received from the Bracken government. Both of the applicants are without experience. This, however, is nothing to their discredit as the Bracken government was in the same position five years ago. However, the Bracken government has demonstrated its ability and offers improved service if re-engaged for another five years. It is reasonable to expect that experience will render the government more efficient.

In private business if an employer were faced with a similar proposition he would not require five minutes to decide in favor of retaining the experienced manager in charge of his affairs rather than to experiment with new and untried applicants for the position. In this particular instance what would be wise in the case of a private employer is equally wise in the case of the province of Manitoba.

While marking the ballots to select the government the electors will also decide upon the manner in which beer is to be dispensed throughout the province. The evidence brought out before the Federal Royal Commission in the customs scandal should alone be sufficient to indicate that if beer is to be dispensed in any form it should be through the government liquor stores. It has been found to be impossible to control the breweries by any other method. If by their ballot the people decide against allowing the breweries to make deliveries to private purchasers and ordering that all sales shall be by the bottle through the government liquor stores, they will have the best method of control that is now in sight. The people of Manitoba had long experience with the open bar, and beer by the glass in beer parlors, no matter how well regulated, is only a short step away from the old open bar.

Air Records Beaten

Already Lindbergh's famous flight from New York to Paris, which startled the world a few weeks ago, has been eclipsed. Clarence D. Chamberlin flew from New York on Saturday June 4, en route to Berlin, Germany. Shortage of gas, however, forced him to land at Paderborn, Germany, on Monday, after being in the air for 44 hours and 35 minutes and covering a distance of 4,000 miles. His flying time was 11 hours longer and his distance 370 miles greater than Lindbergh's and he holds all long distance records.

Chamberlin outdid Lindbergh still further

by carrying as a passenger his financial supporter, Charles A. Levine, a 30-year old millionaire sportsman. Levine with no warning to his relatives climbed aboard the plane as it started from New York and when he landed in Germany, admitted that he was feeling fine. To the experienced aviator the thrilling experiences of the air are commonplace and during that long journey Chamberlin's mind and attention would be completely occupied by the operation of his machine and the study of his route and the weather. But who can conceive the nerve strain for a passenger with nothing to occupy his attention, sitting quietly for 44 hours wondering if each minute would be his last. Was not the courage of the passenger as great or even greater than that of the pilot?

Lindbergh and Chamberlin are not only famous aviators, but have already become distinguished ambassadors. The messages of goodwill exchanged between the rulers of Britain, France, Germany and the United States over these flights have relieved the tension over financial matters in a very marked degree. Both aviators should be decorated with the order of Aerial Ambassador.

Direct Business Profitable

The Canadian people have just witnessed a demonstration of their own wisdom in appointing a Canadian Ambassador at Washington and the transaction of their international business by the direct route. Two weeks ago Secretary of Labor Davis, in President Coolidge's cabinet, issued new regulations for the conduct of Canadian citizens living in the border towns of Ontario and going daily across to American factories where they are employed. Very little thought was given to the international aspect of such regulations, but the Canadian and American governments immediately became involved. Canadian Ambassador Massey immediately protested to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, and after long conferences the new regulations have been modified and it is anticipated that the difficulties will be all ironed out.

Under the old system our Governor General, the British Colonial Secretary, The British Foreign Secretary and the British Ambassador at Washington all would have been involved. The British government would have been put to a great deal of expense and trouble and a great deal of time would have been required over a matter in which the British government would have no concern and would not desire to have any concern.

Now that Honorable William Phillips has been installed as American Ambassador at Ottawa, the direct channel of communication between Ottawa and Washington is complete and for the first time in history the United States and Canada are officially able to treat with each other as nations free, equal and self-governing.

Caesar Mussolini

In order to understand how thoroughly Premier Mussolini has established himself as the dictator of Italy it is only necessary to read the speech which he delivered to the Italian parliament on Monday May 27. Rather than the speech of a premier to an elective parliament it has more the sound of a Caesar returning from his final triumph over his enemies. It is not the argument of a politician, it is the dictum of an autocrat.

Mussolini is determined that Italy in 1950 shall have a population of 60,000,000 people with an army of 5,000,000 soldiers, a strong navy and a powerful air force, so that Italy will be one of the great powers of the world. He is taxing bachelors to force them into marriage and improving sanitation and health regulations to cut down infant mor-

tality. He has abolished the electoral system in the municipalities, and now nominates the chief magistrates. Many small municipalities are wiped out and merged with larger ones. He is determined that the police system of Italy shall be honored and respected and announces that he has discharged a lot of the officers, and has only begun the work of housecleaning.

The great Pontine marshes, one of the great plague sections of Italy, are yielding to Mussolini's campaign of reform. Not only is sanitation being improved but the bands of criminals who infested the region are being broken up and the notorious Black Hand organization is being hounded out of Italy. Mussolini is annoyed at the stories circulated as to the number of opponents that he has exiled, and declares that rather than being 200,000 the total is less than 2,000 and for these he says there is to be no amnesty before 1932, although he occasionally pardons some of these exiles when the circumstances of the case particularly appeal to him.

In explaining the rigor with which he has destroyed all anti-Fascist journals and anti-Fascist organizations of every kind, Mussolini declares that opposition is an utter absurdity and should not be tolerated. In fact he will not permit it. He says there may be non-Fascists in Italy but no anti-Fascists. This doctrine he expounds as follows:

Opposition is not necessary for the proper working of a healthy regime. Opposition is stupid. Opposition may be useful in easy times when all problems are discussed academically, as happened before the war, when the Chamber debated if, when and how socialism would realize its aims. We Fascists carry our own opposition inside ourselves. We are not old brokendown horses which need to be spurred into action occasionally. We weigh our every action meticulously. Our chief opposition we find in circumstances, in the objective difficulties of life which give us a whole mountain of opposition sufficient to exhaust spirits far superior to mine.

Thus with all opposition quelled, with his political opponents in gaol or in exile, with the press gagged and the Blackshirt militia completely in charge everywhere Mussolini is an autocratic ruler in reality. His opportunity came when representative government broke down in that ancient country and his iron hand will bring in many needed reforms. But in this day and age in a world of advancing democracy there is no permanent place for autocratic rulers. Despite all that Mussolini has achieved he can at best but be a passing phase in the development of permanent democratic institutions by the Italian people.

Sir John Willison

The death of Sir John Willison, at Toronto, on May 27, at the age of 71 years, removes perhaps the foremost editor and publicist in Canada. Born in a little Ontario village and denied the advantage of a college education, young Willison by his pluck, determination and insatiable appetite for information, forged rapidly to the front. He entered the office of the Toronto Globe in 1883 when that journal was known and regarded as Canada's national newspaper. Within 10 years he was editor-in-chief of the paper which George Brown made famous. In those days under Willison, The Globe was the foremost Canadian newspaper exponent of Liberal doctrines and principles. Midway through life Willison became convinced that Canada could only achieve her full destiny by the acceptance of Conservative principles. True to his convictions he resigned the editorship of The Globe and became Editor of the Toronto Daily News, a Conservative organ, and he continued to fill that position until 1917 when the paper was discontinued. From

1908 Willison was the Canadian correspondent of the London Times which position he retained until his death.

Sir John Willison was a writer of rare ability and an able journalistic debater. He possessed the faculty of disagreeing sharply with his opponents without questioning their integrity or alienating their friendship—a real diplomat in journalism. It was in some degree the influence of Sir John's personality and his journalistic standards that tempered the heat of political controversies in Eastern Canada. No longer do we hear so frequently our leading men of both parties accusing their opponents of being thieves, crooks, swindlers, and mountebanks, which epithets were so common 30 years ago.

Two or three years ago Sir John established Willison's Monthly, a literary journal devoted to politics, literature and art. In this field he was at his best and there will be many even among those who disagreed with his political viewpoint who will regret that his hand no longer will pen the articles in that journal.

The Customs Scandal

As the Royal Commission investigating the customs scandal nears the conclusion of its work, N. W. Rowell, the government counsel, is preparing a list of recommendations which he will urge upon the Commission. Some of the charges which he levied against some Ontario brewers are as follows:

Systematic and organized payments to and corruption of customs officials and agents, railway officials and employees, and police; switching and camouflaging of cars of beer in order to pass them into the United States; theft of United States and Canadian customs

seals and the forgery or unlawful procuring of customs and shipping documents; sales of strong beer in Ontario in violation of provincial law; falsification of records so as to conceal these sales; failure to show sales of strong beer on sales tax returns to the government.

Mr. Rowell further indicates that while the auditors for the Commission have not finished their work, it is quite apparent that there will be at least \$2,000,000 to collect from certain brewers. It is little wonder that liquor laws are difficult to enforce when there are so many people profiting by their violation. So long as we have the liquor business with us it would be far better to have it all under government control from manufacture to consumption. In no other way can the liquor traffic be kept reasonably free from corruption.

We are rather surprised not to have noted anywhere in the suggested recommendations a further reference to political campaign funds. Both in Ottawa and at Vancouver there was direct evidence of heavy contributions to campaign funds made to both the Liberal and Conservative parties. At a number of subsequent hearings we failed to note any attempt to elicit further information, yet enough has been disclosed to demonstrate that both the old parties were getting a good share of their campaign funds from the liquor interests. Apparently, however, this is going to be allowed to pass over without any really serious investigation being made. Neither of the old parties in parliament, nor even the younger parties in parliament, seem to be making it a matter of particular importance, yet it is through such campaign funds that the public life of Canada is bedevilled and standards of public

The Grain Growers' Guide
morality brought to a low level. Why should not all the facts be placed before the public?

The Title Market

Recently in the Morning Post, of London, England, recognized as the most aristocratic organ of British nobility the following comment appeared:

We have asserted before, and we assert again, that when Mr. Lloyd George was prime minister there was a brisk, regular and enormous traffic in the sale of honors, which were offered by touts on a sort of commission system, and upon a scale of prices—so much for a knighthood, so much for a baronetcy, and so much for a peerage. And we assert further that there never was, in English history, a traffic of such dimensions.

Coming from such a journal as the Morning Post this statement may be regarded as somewhat authoritative. We may naturally expect a somewhat similar condition to develop in Canada if the title business is ever restored in this country.

The strenuous debate over the new flag for South Africa seems nearing a close. General Hertzog, Premier of the Union of South Africa, while expressing his friendship and goodwill toward Great Britain and his love for the Union Jack, declares that it brings painful memories to South Africa and consequently should not be included in the South African flag. The new South African flag provided for in the bill now before parliament consists of the red cross of St. George on a green background. It is provided, however, that the Union Jack shall be flown together with the South African flag on holidays and public occasions.



Political Afternoon Tea in Manitoba

The Joys of the Road



"See your own province first," thought Marilla R. Whitmore and the trip brought her many interesting discoveries

Above: Camped by the roadside for the night. Below: All packed ready for the next day's run.

NEARLY every farm boasts a car, of some sort, be it a truck, a sedan or a car of well-known make, termed so affectionately "Lizzie," but gets you there just the same. Owning a car makes it possible for the farmer to put his entire family aboard and pull out for a sight-seeing trip, maybe for a day, maybe two weeks, or maybe for a month, just as it strikes him. Any how the farm family need a vacation even more than town folk.

We had gone to Winnipeg for a day's shopping last summer, and as usual pulled into the tourist camp. Resting in the shade and watching the cars come in it struck me that if it was necessary for tourists to come from New York, Oregon, and even from Florida, to look over this province of ours, then there must be something well worth seeing. Taking a walk down the line of camps, I counted 18 cars from as many different states, and it set me to thinking seriously.

Returning to our own car, I remarked, "Let's go touring Manitoba." "But I thought you wanted to go to Minneapolis." "I did, but I have been there and I have never seen more of Manitoba than the Portage highway." Having three weeks for a holiday it was unanimously voted to "See Manitoba first." The back of the front seat was put on hinges so a bed could be made in the car, a running board, tent and a box of camp kit and we were away. It was the best time we ever had. Camping when and where the fancy struck us, fishing in the lakes and streams, we agree with Bliss Carmen:

"And oh the joy that is never won,
But follows and follows the journey-
ing sun.
Delusion afar, delight anear,
From tomorrow to tomorrow, from year
to year."

Nearly every town of any size at all in Manitoba boasted a tourists' camp, some complete and some just camps. However, in each and every camp there was a warm welcome awaiting the tourist. Water and wood was always handy, usually a playground of some sort with swings and teeter-totters for the children, sometimes a small store right on the grounds.—Touring is made very easy nowadays considering what it must have been when the covered wagons went along the trails and Indians kept the tourists occupied.

Distinctly Manitoban

The crops were at their best; Manitoba wheat stood shoulder high; the country looked prosperous. Those who have been crying that "Farming does not pay—back to the city" should take some time off and tour through the prairie provinces. Gardens, fields, everything in splendid shape. One whirled past fields of flax in full bloom, then came upon buckwheat acreages. The children would exclaim, "Oh, see the lake!" when the flax was passed, but the buckwheat was something new.

One noticed increasing acreages of sweet clover which is so good for land that is inclined to be sour. This makes

excellent fodder for milk cows we were told. Good looking farm houses, fat, glossy horses, fine cows in the meadows, everything as it should be. It just entered my head that when the American cars had toured through our province they would go back and make a wonderful report of the fertility and desirability of Manitoba land.

All the points of historical interest were visited; there are so many in the early history of this province. An Indian Reservation was visited, the industrial school in different towns, some of the factories and warehouses. There was far more to be seen than we could crowd into three short weeks, so we will go again this summer. What is the use of paying hundreds of dollars to go to remote places when there is so much to be seen right at one's door almost.

The Habitant in the West

What was our delight when coming into Winnipeg but to pass through a quaint French village. One could imagine that they were in the Old Country to see the attractive churches and houses. Here were pictures that would be prized. American tourists were busy taking pictures and exclaiming about the place. If we had to go to France to see such scenery we would perhaps appreciate it, but here it is, right in our own province. The oldest inhabitant, on being interviewed, told us that he had come with his mother and father years and years ago when there was nothing of Winnipeg but a log house or two. He and his had settled and lived their life in that French settlement, had seen all the wonderful growth of this province. He had much to tell that was of great interest to tourists.

Coming back to Winnipeg we drove into the tourists' camp, one of the best and most wonderfully equipped camps that I know of, and we have toured north, south, east and west. Everything up-to-date and sanitary. Houses provided for cooking and places to wash out the travel-soiled clothing. The joy of the clean shower baths after days on the road, the pleasure of sitting at a table once more and cooking your meal on an honest-to-goodness stove—all this and more is provided at the Winnipeg camp. Home-like and free from rowdyism, tourists are made welcome and asked to come again.

When touring, don't make the frequent mistake of taking too much in the way of equipment. You will drop part of it by the roadside and leave it after the first day or two. Take the merest necessities, wear comfortable camp clothing, leave all your cares behind and enjoy life. You will be glad to see the old farm house with its comfortable beds, the pigs and chickens, even the cows, upon your return. But you have had a change, the out-of-door life has given you health and a keen appetite, you are ready to work once more, but you feel that you have had your money's worth and that you have seen a lot worth seeing and learned a lot worth learning about your home province.

"These are the joys of the open road,
For him who travels without a load."

MORE ROOM



than any other Light Car

Judge the roominess of the Whippet from the inside. Step through the wide door opening into the surprisingly large interior. Due to its unique body and dash construction there is actually more leg-room than in any other automobile of this price class. Note too, the following Whippet features, all of them hitherto unknown in the light-car field.

Four Wheel Brakes—a safety feature demanded by modern traffic conditions.

Unequalled Economy—more miles on a gallon than any other car.

Acceleration—5 to 30 miles an hour in 13 seconds. The Whippet's flashing pick-up makes you master of any traffic situation. Low gravity centre adds safety.

Speed—more than you'll ever need. 55 miles an hour is all we claim. Many owners report 60.

Adjustable Steering Wheel—tall or short, lean or stout, the Whippet fits every driver.

Beauty—The smartest looking, most modernly designed light car on the road today. Long, low, graceful lines.

If you have never ridden in a Whippet we suggest you do so before another day passes.

NEW LOW PRICES

	Whippet	Whippet "Six"
Coach . . .	\$795	\$1,015
Touring . . .	795	975
Roadster . . .	885	1,050
Coupe . . .	795	1,015
Sedan . . .	920	1,115
Landau . . .	960	1,185

Prices F.O.B. Factory, Toronto. Sales Tax Extra. No Excise Tax. Attractive Credit Terms. Willys-Overland Sales Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada. Branches: Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

OVERLAND Whippet

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

Keeps all poultry healthy
INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO
CANADA.

MAKES
HENS
LAY

MAKES
POULTRY
PAY.



No Horns You'll like the way FLEMING'S CHEMICAL HORN STOP stops horns. One application does it. Apply to calves 3 to 10 days old. 65c. a tube Postpaid or at your dealers. **FLEMING BROS.**
418 Wellington W. Toronto

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

KRESO DIP No. 1
(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

No. 151. Farm Sanitation
No. 160. Hog Diseases
No. 163. Care of Poultry
No. 185. How to build a Hog Wallow

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Company
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.

For sale in original packages at all drug stores

Liberty Grain Blower

ELEVATES GRAIN BY AIR

Powerful air blast elevates 80 feet pile bin or car in one operation. Cleans, dries, saves all the grain. Grades it up. No scooping. No chaff. No loss. Buckets. AMAZING LOW PRICE!
One Man Operates
Simple, light, durable, easy for 1 man to move and handle. Clover Separator attachment pays for itself in 2 hours.

FREE CATALOGUE

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. 2, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.

FINEST PACIFIC COAST

LUMBER
'DIRECT FROM THE MILL'

Better Quality at Less Cost!

Customers tell us we save them one-third by cutting out unnecessary middlemen's profits and expenses, and give them better quality.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

We ship direct to you the highest quality B.C. Pacific coast lumber—the finest in the world—grown, sawn and finished in the heart of the world's greatest lumber country. Grade of every piece guaranteed.

GET OUR MONEY-SAVING PRICE LIST BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

Let us send you our Free Plan Folder, showing houses, barns and other farm buildings designed specially for the western prairie; or you send us your plans or bill of material for our delivered estimate. Our prices will convince you of the saving.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

We have huge stocks of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, windows and other mill work always on hand ready for prompt shipment. Special attention given to club orders.

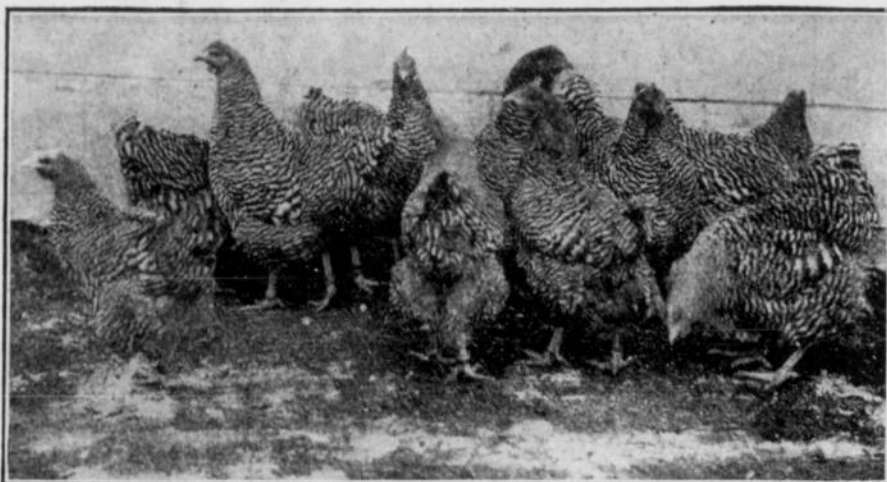
FARMERS MUTUAL LUMBER CO. LTD.
BEKINS BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1913 - BANKERS: ROYAL BANK

A "Classified Ad." will sell it

Canada's Egg-Laying Contests

Canadian authorities blaze new trails in devising means of promoting more profitable poultry husbandry

By D. C. FOSTER, Inspector of Registered Poultry



This pen of Barred Rocks belonging to W. H. Morrison, Beresford, Manitoba, won the highest honors in the egg-laying contest conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm for the year 1925-26

WESTERN Canada, a land of unlimited possibilities, of vast agricultural, mineral, fur and other resources, has made some enviable records during the past year in her agricultural pursuits, not the least of which is the world's egg record for individual hen.

In this, the Diamond Jubilee year of our country, the poultry industry is contributing its share to make the year noteworthy by bringing together poultrymen, poultry investigators, students and poultry enthusiasts from all parts of the world at the third World's Poultry Congress, to be held at Ottawa this summer. It is expected that this will be the largest exhibit of poultry ever held, and the largest delegation from foreign countries to Canada.

There are three chief reasons why an assemblage of this nature should convene in Canada this year, as Canada is perhaps the only country in the world possessing (1) a national system of poultry registration; (2) national certification of poultry record of performance, and (3) a standard egg-grading system.

The Laying Contests

At the Alberta Egg-Laying Contest, held at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, a pen of 10 Barred Rocks laid 2,406 eggs in the year. This was the highest privately-owned pen of Rocks in Canada for the year. One of the birds of this pen, which is at present owned by J. B. Penn, of Hillcrest, made the splendid score of 312 eggs.

At Indian Head, Saskatchewan, the Winter Egg Farm's pen of Rocks from Lethbridge, won the contest for the third successive time, and also created

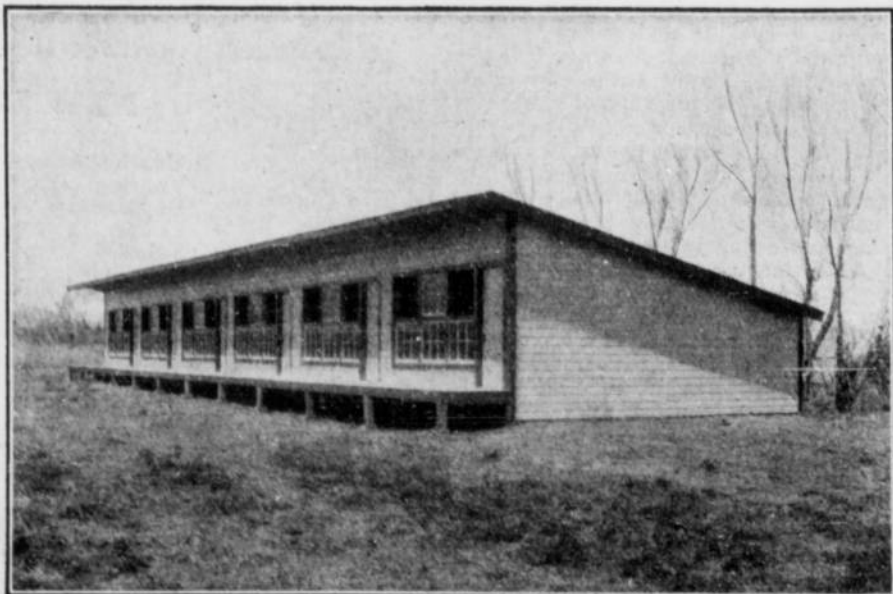
a new record for that province with 2,250 eggs.

The Manitoba contest at Brandon Experimental Farm also made a splendid showing in records established, average production and egg weights, leading the prairie provinces in average production per bird. One hundred and thirty birds qualified for registration in the three contests, having laid the necessary 200 or more eggs in the year, averaging 24 ounces per dozen or over. These birds were free from standard disqualifications and were of reasonably good type and color. The pedigree of each bird was recorded in the Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa.

The Canadian egg-laying contests are conducted primarily for registration and to stimulate interest in production. There are 13 contests in Canada all under the supervision of the Dominion poultry husbandman, F. C. Elford, who was mainly instrumental in securing the Poultry Congress for Canada this year.

The contest begins November 1, each year, and continues for one year. Ten birds constitute a pen with two spares. They are housed, fed and cared for under similar conditions, and each bird is trapped and a record kept of every egg laid, and the weight is obtained by either daily or weekly weighings.

It has also been repeatedly demonstrated both in exhibition and production stock that the birds from the prairie provinces are able to give as good an account of themselves as stock from any other locality. No doubt the invigorating climate and the balmy sunshine is responsible for this; developing, as it does, a hardiness and vigor



The new type of poultry house built at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm for the use of laying contest birds. Cotton fronts have been a little overdone, says Mr. Palmer, and in this house the cotton has been slightly reduced. This house 84x20, accommodates 360 birds. It is double boarded and lined with planer shavings. The roof has 1 1/2 feet insulation of planer shavings. When external temperature is 30 degrees below zero, the inside temperature, when housing its full complement of birds is about 40 degrees above zero.

The Grain Growers' Guide

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA WINNIPEG

Offers, among others, the following Courses:

Through its FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A.; and B.Sc., including B.Sc. (Phar.), and M.Sc.

Through its FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE courses leading to the degrees of B.Sc. (C.E.), B.Sc. (E.E.), M.Sc., and B.Arch.

Through its FACULTY OF MEDICINE courses leading to the degrees of M.D. and C.M.

Through its FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS courses leading to the degrees of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (H.E.)

Through MANITOBA LAW SCHOOL, an affiliated institution, a course leading to the degree of LL.B.

For terms of admission, details of courses and other information, apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



Good for Man or Beast

A preparation of 48 years standing, effective enough to heal wounds, cuts or sores of horses and yet with medicinal properties so fine that it is an excellent remedy for human use.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Toronto, Ont.

"It can only be fixed with solder"



ALL right—here's a spool of Kester, the kind that's always ready to use. Yes, sir—inside this solder is a liquid flux, which like the sap in a tree, is the life of the job. A touch of heat, and a touch of Kester—the job is done.

The handy pound spool of Kester self-fluxing Solder will prove a time and money-saver for any busy farmer. The smaller package, Kester Metal Mender is a household necessity, indispensable to the practical woman.

Your hardware dealer, general store, auto supply shop or druggist can supply you.

FOR MENDING
Dairy Urinals
Milk Cans
Milk Pails
Many other similar uses
Kitchen Urinals
Pots and Pans
Wash Boilers
Many other similar uses
Home Uses
Rain Pipes
Electric Wires
Many other similar uses
Auto and Tractor
Radiators
Ignition Points
Many other similar uses



KESTER SOLDER
Acid-Core

Ready to Use—Requires Only Heat
CHICAGO SOLDER COMPANY
4207-12 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

that is hard to obtain elsewhere. As registered stock are guaranteed by a registration certificate issued by the Dominion of Canada, naturally there will be a demand from many parts of the world for this Canadian-bred stock and the prairies will be in a position to meet part of this demand.

The productivity of the average farm flock will be increased as a result of using males from this highly specialized stock, carrying, as they do, intensive blood lines because of the high standard of registration of poultry and the close government inspection to which these birds are subjected before being passed.

Point System Used

Commencing with the 1925-26 contest a new system of scoring pens was adopted in which credit was given to the birds that laid large sized eggs.

Following is the system of scoring used:

Weight of egg per dozen	Points allowed per egg
20	.6
21	.7
22	.8
23	.9
24	1.0
25	1.1
26	1.2
27	1.3

Eggs weighing under 20 ounces per dozen are not counted and eggs weighing over 27 ounces are given credit for 1.3 points only. From this it will be observed that some pens laying large eggs have an excess of points over eggs and others have less points than eggs. The contest is decided entirely on points scored.

From the contest records it may be observed that two birds made the 300 mark; one laying 312 eggs and the other 305 eggs, both these birds were Barred Rocks, the one belonging to F. Lote, Hillcrest, Alberta, and the other to H. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. The three leading pens for each province are included below:

Manitoba

	Points
W. H. Morrison, Beresford, Barred Rocks	2,351
W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Barred Rocks	2,344
Mrs. R. J. McNabb, Minnedosa, Barred Rocks	2,110

Saskatchewan

	Points
Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Barred Rocks	2,216
Frank Jackson, Saskatoon, Barred Rocks	2,142
W. H. Moore, Saskatoon, White Wyandottes	2,062

Alberta

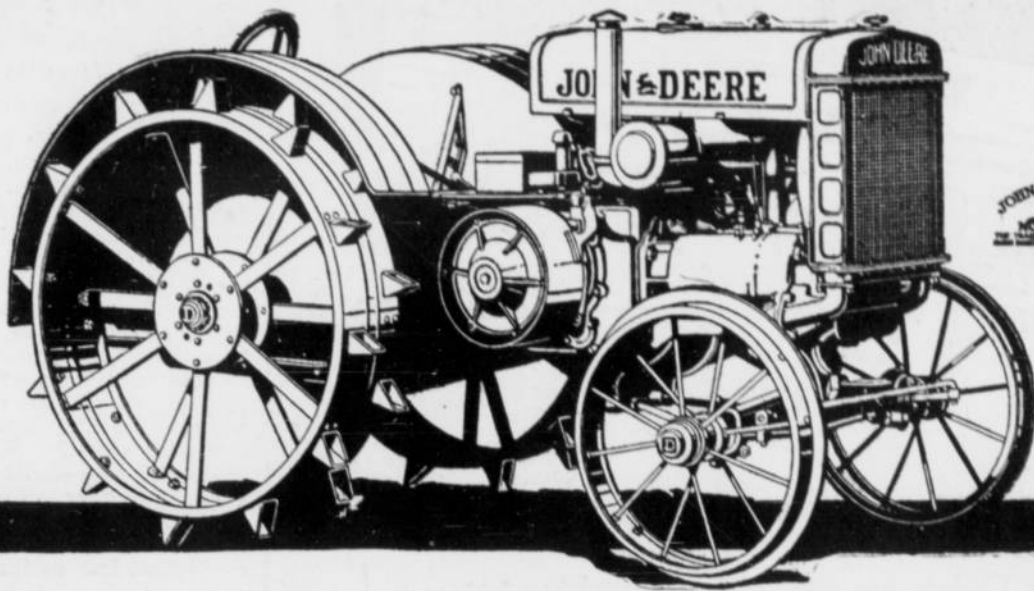
	Points
Francis Lote, Hillcrest, Barred Rocks	2,522
E. R. Nicholls, Big Valley, White Leghorns	2,302
Jasper Place Farm, Edmonton, White Leghorns	2,301

Government pens were entered for registration only and did not compete in the contest.

A few of the high hens that qualified for registration are as follows, with their total production:

F. Lote, Hillcrest, Alberta, Barred Rock	312
H. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta., Barred Rock	293
Jasper Place Poultry, Edmonton, S.C. White Leghorn	291
Experimental Farm, Brandon, Barred Rock	275
Frank Jackson, Saskatoon, Barred Rock	273
Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Barred Rock	262
Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Barred Rock	262
W. H. Morrison, Beresford, Barred Rock	261
E. R. Nicholls, Big Valley, S.C. White Leghorn	261
H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Barred Rock	261

It is difficult to estimate the actual value derived by the breeders from the contest, and the role it plays in the promotion and encouragement of better poultry in Canada. The purpose of the contest may be said to be fivefold: (1) to stimulate interest in production; (2) to secure data of an investigational nature, such as size of egg laid, a point strongly stressed by Canadian contests, winter production, total production, weight of bird, absence of broodiness, and other factors of interest to the industry; (3) to provide a medium for registration; (4) to compare different breeds as represented in the contest and, (5) to provide the public with a list of reliable production stock breeders.



"Am Beginning to Think There Is No Wear Out to It"

Says Mr. Doyle

"The John Deere Tractor I bought from you in the fall of 1925 has done more than any man could expect and am beginning to think that there is no wear out to it."

"I threshed 43 days, broke 462 acres, dragged and planted 275 acres, summer fallowed 60 acres, pulled a 3700 lb. grader 274 miles, pulled a 15 ft. combine cutting 2260 acres of grain."

"I have only spent \$1.20 for repairs and need only to grind the valves before starting next years work."

"This is the fourth tractor I have owned and will say it is the most economical to operate for oil, gas and repairs."

"If I had not been entirely satisfied with this tractor I would not have bought my second John Deere this fall."

J. Y. Doyle,
Admiral, Sask.

The good opinion of the John Deere Tractor formed by Mr. Doyle is the opinion of thousands of other John Deere Tractor users. This is substantiated by letters on file.

Owners have found from experience that the John Deere Tractor has power to operate both field and belt machines of an economical size with an amazing surplus to meet emergencies.

They have found that it supplies its great power at a surprisingly low cost for fuel, for oil, for upkeep and repairs.

—that its light weight permits the operation of this tractor under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

—that its simple automatic oiling system prevents wear by protecting with

a film of oil all of the working parts, which are enclosed in a dust-proof case, and reduces to a minimum the time required to get the tractor ready for work.

These owners have also found that its simplicity of design makes it easy for them to make all adjustments and repairs on the farm at no extra expense for the services of a mechanic.

The fact that the John Deere Tractor meets the power needs on the farm at such remarkably low costs has spread its popularity far and wide.

Have your John Deere dealer prove the merits of this powerful light-weight tractor in the field. Ask for a demonstration. It will be most convincing. If your dealer cannot supply you with the information you want, write us.

Get This Free Booklet Written by John Deere Tractor Owners



Reading this booklet is the next thing to actually talking to 101 users of the John Deere Tractor. It contains 101 letters of the many hundreds that have been received from its enthusiastic users. Many of these owners are farming under conditions similar to your own. Their experience is worth money to you. You will also get a folder that illustrates the John Deere in its actual colors and that tells all about it. Use the coupon or write for booklets —

JOHN DEERE FLOW COMPANY, Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina,
Edmonton, Lethbridge or Saskatoon, Canada: I want to know
all about the John Deere Tractor. Send me booklets TW14

Name Town State R. F. D.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

BANK MONEY ORDER
NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF *Mr. J. A. Munro*
No. 485221

TO THE TELLER
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Enclosed find Royal Bank Money Order for \$45.00 due to you for this month's acct.

Yours truly
J. A. Munro

The Farmers' Creamery Limited
Johnville, Quebec. Feb 23/26

John Brown, Pine Ridge.

Dear Sir—

Enclosed please find Royal Bank Money Order for \$45.00 due to you for this month's acct.

Yours truly
J. A. Munro

FOR sending money by mail Royal Bank Money Orders are safe, convenient and economical.

Also issued payable in United States dollars and Sterling

The Royal Bank of Canada

G613



Keeping in Touch with your Markets

USE the telephone for efficiency. Quick communication is just as essential to you as to the city merchant. It enables you to conduct business transactions in minutes that would otherwise take days.

Current prices and market reports are easily obtained by phone and this service means increased profit to you. And in the case of mishaps, machinery breakdowns for instance, you can summon help or spare parts easily and quickly.

Write to the nearest Northern Electric Branch for particulars of installation, prices, etc.

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL
HALIFAXQUEBEC
OTTAWATORONTO
HAMILTONLONDON
WINDSORWINNIPEG
REGINACALGARY
VANCOUVER

Soft Pork

Prof. L. A. Munro, M.A.C., gives results of recent investigation on causes of soft pork

THE soft pork problem is one of the most important problems that confronts the western farmer. A large sum of money is lost to the producer and packer each year owing to the softness of pork carcasses. Soft pork makes second rate bacon, lard, and smoked products. The soft bacon is difficult to slice, there is a large amount of wastage, and it has an unattractive appearance. Lard from soft hogs is without body, and readily becomes rancid. Sausages made from soft pork are oily, do not retain their shape, and are inferior to sausages made from hard hogs. The British market demands hard sides, so that soft pork must be sold at a lower figure, with consequent loss to the packer and producer.

A little over 25 years ago the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, published the results of investigation into the causes of soft pork. This investigation led to results of considerable value. It showed that the softness of a fat could be determined accurately by different chemical tests; that certain feeds produced soft pork; that immature hogs were invariably soft. Very little has been published on the soft pork problem from Canadian sources since that time. Considerable work has been done recently in the United States and Great Britain and this problem is receiving an increasing amount of attention in all hog-producing countries.

Oil in Oats and Corn

The experiments of early investigators showed that certain feeds produced soft fat. This was thought to be due to the amount and nature of the oil which the feed contained. In this country oats are often fed to hogs, and since oats contain about 4 per cent. of oil, it was decided to investigate the particular effect of oat oil on hog fat.

Oat oil cannot be obtained commercially so it was necessary to prepare it. An apparatus was designed and constructed to extract the oil from oats. The pure oat oil was fed to pens of hogs in different amounts, while other pens received corresponding amounts of corn oil. The "control" pigs received starch instead of added oil. In each case the energy value of feeds received was the same. These different lots of pigs were brought to the same degree of maturity and slaughtered. The fat from each carcass was then analyzed. These analyses showed the oil from oats had a distinct softening effect, but that it was not as softening as corn oil. The control hogs which had received starch all gave a very firm fat.

Corroborate Canadian Tests

Last July there appeared a report of investigations conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with 11 states. This report states that the softening power of a feed depends on the oil it contains. Now all natural fats are made up of a number of chemical individuals. If certain individuals predominate the fat is fluid at ordinary temperature, i.e., it is known as an oil. If other constituents are there in large amounts the fat is a solid. The United States report says further that the softening power of the food is related to the amount of one of these individual fats. If such be the case, a chemical analysis of the oil in the feed will give information of value. If the oil is found to contain a relatively large amount of this constituent, then that particular feed can be considered as being a softening feed without the expense and trouble of long feeding experiments. The chemical composition of oil from oats and oil from barley is being studied by the chemistry department at Manitoba Agricultural College. The composition of these oils is at present unknown.

Enough has been said to show that the problem is an extensive one. There are many questions that have yet to be answered before the soft pork problem will be solved.

The Grain Growers' Guide

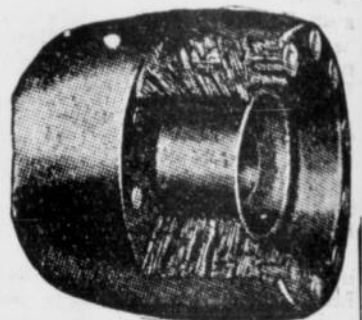


Every stock owner knows how dangerous Colic and the violent pains and suffering caused all animals affected, chiefly horses.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

DOSE BY DROPS—NO DRENCHING
cannot be equalled for this malady. One or two doses gives instant relief—just a few drops on the tongue—no drenching. It cannot be given wrong. Over 15 years in use.

At Dealers or Direct by Mail. \$1.00 Bottle
DR. BELL WONDER MEDICINE CO.
Kingston, Ontario



POWER

For Your Threshing

Rockwood, the Drive Pulley, on your thresher is visible evidence of an honest desire of the manufacturer to give you the best—the pulley that has no covering to cause you trouble—the pulley that transmits ALL the power ALL the time.

Take a look at the drive pulley on your separator NOW. If it's a Rockwood you won't have to give it another thought. If it ISN'T a Rockwood the chances are it will cause you trouble, and it may tie you up at the time when minutes mean dollars.

The Rockwood costs so little and the protection it gives you is so important that you can't afford to be without it. **ON THE SEPARATOR YOU NEED THE**

Caswell Belt Guide

It delivers all the power to the separator, without loss of time in getting separator and engine in exact line—also saving wear and tear on belts. All ready to put on without boring or cutting separator frame.

You can get the sizes you need from your dealer or write:

Garden City Feeder Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE, REGINA, SASK.
Branch at Brandon, Man.

JOBBERS

McMahon Machinery Company, Lethbridge, Alta.

Northern Machinery Co., Ltd., Calgary and Edmonton.

F. N. McDonald Co., Winnipeg.

Classified Ads. bring Results

Stop that ITCH

Are you a sufferer from skin disease? Do you long for that calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away? Then try this prescription. This cooling liquid gives instant relief from that burning, itching torture. The very moment the lotion touches the skin the itch is gone!

D.D.D. and D.D.D. Soap at all good druggists
D.D.D. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

D.D.D. Co., 39, 27 Lyall Ave., Toronto

Send me trial bottle of D.D.D. Enclosed 10 cents to cover packing and mailing.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

The Farmer's Commonest Mistake

Does the farmer own the farm, or the farm own the farmer?—It depends largely on how the available capital is allocated

IF some of the disagreeable features of farming could be eliminated, I believe it would be the sanest, pleasantest and most desirable occupation in the world. It should be the healthiest, most independent and most interesting work under the blue sky. But it is not.

Let one travel through our flourishing provinces for any considerable distance and the thing that stamps itself on our minds and sensibilities is not the herds and crops but the home life and conditions under which the people live from day to week and month and year.

Perhaps the most important fact of farming is the question of capital. The individual who aspires to farm will find that with two or three thousand dollars he can command the attention of a little army and small kingdom. Real estate men, land owners and thousands of acres are his for the choosing. How easy it is to buy a farm. But it is not easy to pay for one. All kinds of farms will be offered, large, small, cleared, stony or brush farms. Some have buildings, some have not. Some with wet wells, or springs, some with dry wells or sloughs, and you have the privilege of hauling the water in barrels. How applicable the old adage becomes, "Let the buyer beware."

Unless a person knows what he wants and what kind of farming he intends to carry on there are ten chances to one that that person will not choose a farm but some smooth talker and strategist in the person of a real estate agent will sell him one—and set him adrift from his little savings with a farm on his hands and a family to provide for and no means to do it with. Oh yes, the farm will help, indeed, but it takes liquid capital to run the farm.

A Parallel

If a storekeeper proceeded along the same lines as many farmers do, he would buy a big store, then stock up a small corner of it and undertake to build up a trade. He might possibly do it in the end, but it would not be called good business. The man who invests his little savings in a first payment on a farm is running a mighty big risk of either losing his farm and savings, or else, as is the case mostly, of entering on such a period of toil, worry and economy, which, as thousands of farmers can testify, is little short of slavery.

If one has little capital it is far better to invest in stock and machinery. That is the first consideration. Rent a farm or buy from a man who does not require cash as a payment. Give security or make improvements on the farm. This will be sufficient payment the first year with many. There are many farms which are a detriment instead of an asset to the owners. These will sell on your own terms. And unless one is able to buy with this principle foremost one is far, far better without a farm.

The other features which cause most disagreeableness are the direct outcome

of the first—the lack of equipment in the nature of buildings, fences, water and the conveniences of these. Usually there is a house and a barn of some kind, a well and some kind of fences. But here is the point. The average farm has horses, cows, pigs, chickens and a garden. Perhaps there is a pig pen, but is there a hog yard?

The man who keeps hogs—and a farm does not seem complete without one or more hogs—must have a hog yard. A little pasture with hog wire around it, because if kept in an open pen, as many are, they usually wallow in mud and filth and the smell of them can be detected long distances. The hog is not naturally dirty. It likes to keep clean if given half a chance. But with a few acres of pasture in connection with the pen it is a pleasure and profit to have them around. But if they must run at large, then the hard name the hog usually bears through life you will think is justly incurred, for a long series of troubles will surely begin.

If there shall pass a day free from imprecations on their heads it will be because they are not at home and the neighbors are doing the cussing.

We've All Seen This

It is not usually the intrinsic value of the objects destroyed that counts so much as the annoyance of it. The garden, of course, suffers death from frequent mutilations. The setting hen has been overturned and the eggs are gone. The granary door has been left open and the hogs are in the grain—nothing can be left unguarded for a minute. A constant vigilance strains the nerves and upsets the whole mental disposition from day to day. Keep the hogs where they belong and what peace and what pride in the growing pork there is. But how many farms have a suitable place for hogs? There either is no place—which means no hogs after one or two experiences—or else they commit their uncurbed devastations to the annoyance of the whole family and neighborhood.

The chicken house is another source of comfort and pleasure, or constant annoyance. The women folks usually are interested and spend a good deal of time raising poultry, but where are the facilities for keeping poultry on the average farm?

Deplorable Realities

Every spring there is the usual enthusiasm about the setting hens and the chickens that will be raised. But this is what usually happens: If the hens set early there is no sheltered convenient place for them—no feeding place—no place for the little chicks. The hens get off the nest in search of food, the eggs get chilled, the hatch is small. In the event of the hatching being successful, the thrifty hen in search of food leads her brood about the stables and the hog pen or in the open yard. One by one the wee chicks disappear—stepped on by horses, eaten by the hogs, sniped away by thieving crows and

THE GREAT CANADIAN REGISTER



With its Tilting Swinging Conveyor gets into the high field bins or granaries. Built of galvanized steel. Will handle the largest separator with ease. Conveyor can be raised, lowered or swung about in a 24-foot circle. Fits any separator, old or new.

HART NEW MODEL FEEDERS

A feeder that cannot slug, never stops feeding, feeds separator to full capacity all the time.

Send for catalog that describes exclusive features found in no other feeder.

14-FOOT CARRIER—CAN BE INSTANTLY RAISED OR LOWERED



I. J. HAUG AND SONS, LTD., REGINA

Distributors for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

L. J. HAUG, WINNIPEG
Distributor for Manitoba.

Sole Manufacturers: HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, ILL.

Keep Spare Horses in Your Tractor, Too!

Like an extra team in the barn, extra horse-power in your tractor pays big dividends.

Horse-power is what you pay for in the end. Why not buy horse-power first?

The Allis-Chalmers gives you the most horse-power per dollar you can buy today. Only \$34.18 per h. p. Full 20-35 rating (Nebraska State Tractor Tests.)

Besides, new improvements listed at the right bring big cuts to an operating cost already low.

Engineers say these improvements should double tractor life.

These important features keep Allis-Chalmers spare horses in prime condition for many extra months.

Get all their reserve ruggedness, their extra work capacity, their low-operating cost.

Write for facts which show the power road to bigger profits in 1927. You will get an answer quickly. Do it today!

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Tractor Division
6710 62nd Ave., Milwaukee, U. S. A.
I. J. HAUG & SONS, Ltd., Regina
Distributors for Western Canada
F. N. McDONALD CO., Winnipeg
Distributors for Manitoba

Oil Purulator

Every 4 minutes or 150 times in a 10-hour day oil is cleaned, strained, and purified, removing every atom of dust and grit. This prevents enormous amount of wear for lubrication is with clean oil entirely.



Air Cleaner

By centrifugal action and forcing through an oil-soaked mattress, every particle of dust and grit is removed from carbureting air.



Spark Arrester and Muffler

Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.



Gas Filter

Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.



Allis-Chalmers 20-35 TRACTORS

Holstein Milk

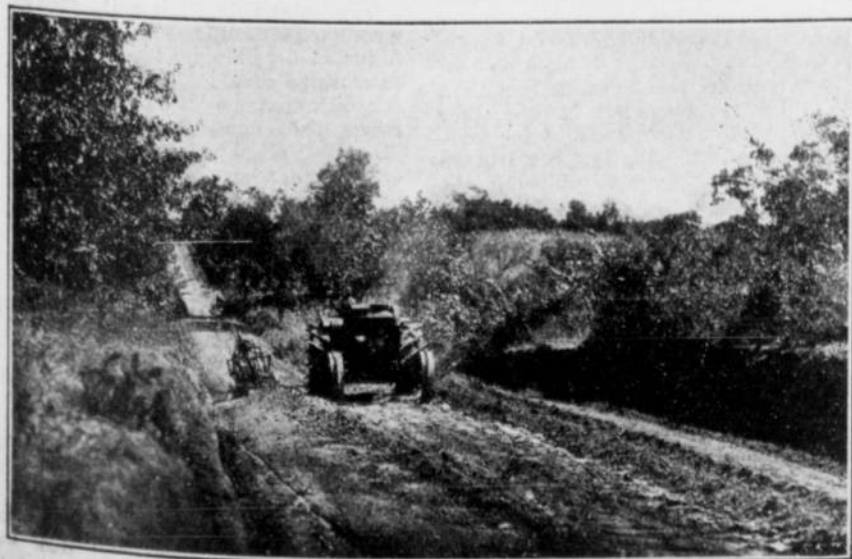


Vitality!

THE BREED THAT LEADS

Holsteins lead in Butterfat—Milk Production—Registrations—Transfers—and NOW, Advanced Registration of Herds. Ask the Association Fieldman to explain the greatest step forward ever taken by a breed organization. WRITE NOW

The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
Association of Canada—Brantford



The Order of the Day

Repairing damage done to roads in the course of an exceptionally wet spring.

FARMERS! Save Yourself from all Binder Twine Trouble by Placing Your Order Now for

HOLLAND

EXTRA PRIME

BINDER TWINE

The Twine that excels in length, strength and evenness

Our Brands: **Queen City, 550 ft.**
Prairie Pride 600 ft. **Manitoba Special 650 ft.**
 All treated with insect repellent

Both 8-lb. and 5-lb. balls stand up to the last without snarling or waste.



Harold & Thompson

SELLING AGENTS IN

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

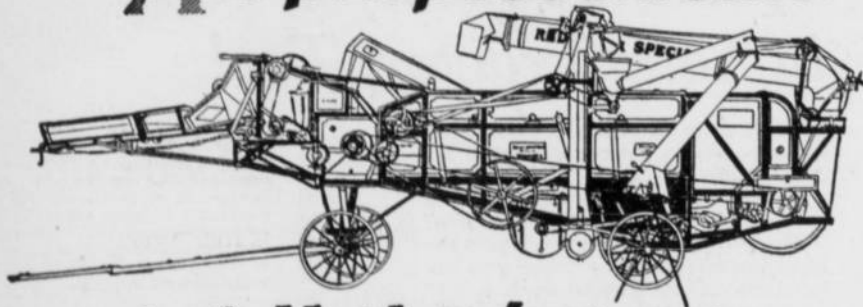
Regina - Saskatchewan

See your nearest HOLLAND dealer



—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

The All-round All purpose Thresher



with All the latest improvements



The Red River Special Line

Threshers

22 x 36
28 x 46
30 x 52
32 x 56
36 x 60

Tractors

Lauson Built

16-32
20-40
N & S
25-50

Red River Special Combine
15' Cut
20' Cut
Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

The 28x46 is the most popular Red River Special Thresher. Greatly improved, large enough for any sort of threshing, it is offered at a price that makes it the best value on the market.

The 28x46 threshes all grains and seeds, threshes them thoroughly and threshes them cleanly. You can save your own crops first—then thresh for your neighbors.

It is an ideal machine for the farmer company or the neighborhood run, for the capacity is great, the investment and power requirements low.

The New Red River Special is a big five shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. Its low cost of operating, and its unusual ability to save and clean the grain make it a most profitable separator for custom threshermen. Like all of the Red River Special Line, the 28x46 has Hyatt Roller Bearings at every main bearing point. It is Alemite-Zerk Lubricated and built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal.

How to Use It—

However you have threshed in the past, you will want to know about the 28x46 Red River Special for threshing this year. Send for the new book—"The Book of Successful Threshing," that tells how to use it, on the farm and in the neighborhood, and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," that tells of the money saving features of the machine itself—they are free. Use the coupon.

Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines

Send to nearest Branch Office 000

Send me the books on threshing.

Name _____

City _____

R. F. D. _____ State _____

My tractor is a _____ size _____ make _____

Branch Houses with stock of machinery and repairs at WINNIPEG, Manitoba, REGINA, Saskatchewan, and CALGARY, Alberta.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

magpies. And so, by fall, the once two or three hundred white, fluffy little things, hatched and watched with expectant care, have dwindled down to sixty or seventy, largely roosters because they have best survived.

But this is, perhaps, not the worst feature of the average farm poultry industry. Usually there are no early chickens. Because the chicken houses do not exist or are not suited for early hatches, the housewife does not set her hens till the climate is more favorable, so that most of the farm hatches are in later May or early June. This, of course, gives late chickens. The roosters are late for the market and the pullets are late for the moult and so do not get started laying in the early fall, consequently they board over winter and start laying in the spring, when the eggs are worth little. It is surprising how much of the farmer's work is carried out on this plan—all for the lack of a little investment in fitting up suitable conveniences.

Again, the farm fences. Few farm fences are in shape to keep stock. If one is just wheat farming the fences are not of much concern, but if one is keeping stock the fences are all important. A cow that crawls the fence is the most aggravating thing on earth, and a cow soon learns to disregard a poor fence. A good many farm fences are mere bluff. Should a breechy heifer or steer run into it they would carry ten rods to the ground at a stretch. The posts are so often rotten and the staples come loose or posts break off, so that the farmer is fixing fence and blessing his stock from seeding time to freeze-up.

Oh, yes, everybody knows about these things, and thousands of farms put up with just such disagreeable features as are mentioned here. There is only one primary reason for it all—finances. What! No money for a few fence posts or hog wire? No money for a chicken house, or incubator, or paint for the house? Just so. Ask a few average farmers and farm wives and see. You just ask why. The answer is because there is no reserve. The little capital was all used up. A payment down was made on the farm and the farmer has ever since been trying to get ahead a little to do the things he now knows should have been done at first.

Where there is a small capital, put it into stock and equipment—reserve enough for conveniences. Let the other fellow wait if necessary. Then say if farming is not more pleasant and profitable.—R. G. C.

Blasting Cheaper than Pulling

The short article in The Guide of April 15, in which a contributor claimed to be able to pull out willow roots more cheaply with horses than with tractors has drawn a reply from an Alberta farmer whose wide experience entitles him to a hearing.

"I may be pardoned," says he, "if I disagree with your correspondent as to the easiest and cheapest method of doing this work. I might say that most of our stumps are poplar and are from four inches to 18 inches and 20 inches in diameter, and are quite thick on the ground. In fact it would be called heavy bush in this locality.

"We have tried pulling them with: 1, a largely advertised stump puller; 2, blocks and tackle and horses; 3, blocks and tackle and engine; 4, blasting and pulling with engine. The first method will pull the stumps but is altogether too slow. The second a slight improvement on number one, but we had to have an extra horse to pull out the cable after each operation. The cable is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and about 50 feet between blocks with an extension for anchoring so to pull within a radius of 120 or 130 feet. This did the work but is rather tedious. The third, a combination of engine with block and tackle, will pull any stump but leaves a very big hole. It has the same drawback as Number two in respect to having to pull out the block and tackle with a horse after each stump is pulled.

"Number four is the ideal way. Any stump over six inches, we blast with stumping powder. When breaking the land we use a chain 18 feet long attached to the engine, and without unhitching the plough pull the stumps. Of course at times we will meet a stump

The Grain Growers' Guide

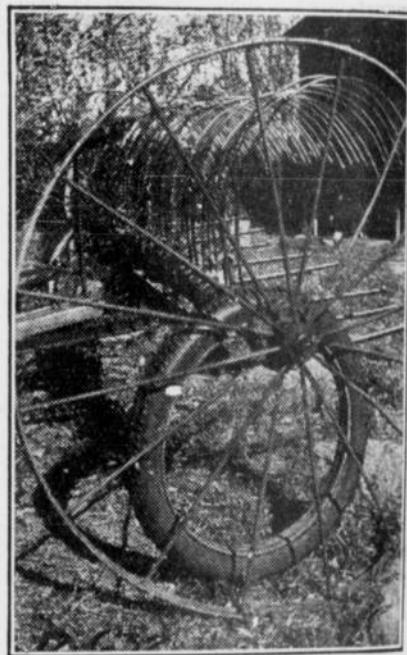
that the engine cannot yank out at same time while pulling the plow. In such a case we unhitch from plow and pull direct with engine. This method is to my mind the best and I think the cost will compare very favorably with any other. Anything under six inches we cut level with the ground and plow out.

"A couple of years ago we cleared off a patch of land about 30 acres, used 250 pounds of stumping powder and made a very satisfactory job. One man did all the blasting ahead of the plough. We got a crop of 42 bushels of wheat to acre following year. I should have said that in method number four we meet a lot of stumps up to eight inches that we can pull direct with engine without the use of any powder. We use a 24-inch breaker and heavy 15-30 engine.—Alberta Farmer.

Auto Casings on Sulky Rake

"This last year it has been quite difficult to rake wild hay with a sulky rake without scattering it badly at the wheels; but by using these old auto tires next to the wheels as shown in the photograph it is no trouble at all, since they keep the hay away from the wheel and prevent practically any scattering whatever.

"I have found the Ford casings about



the best sizes and have used them for several years with good results on long and short hay, prairie hay, alfalfa, and so on. As these old tires are plentiful and practically of no money value, there is no reason why every farmer should not have a pair on his hay rake. I would not think of raking any kind of hay without them, except perhaps sweet clover."

"I have used a sulky rake a great deal and often wondered how the scattering at the ends could be prevented, and perhaps this is the answer. If so, this is certainly a good device, since it gets further service out of something which has been junked!"—W. S., Grand Island.

Durum vs. Marquis

The relatively high price of durum wheat over hard, red spring wheat varieties such as Marquis has caused many farmers to consider discarding old sorts for Mindum or Kubanka. It is no secret that durum, at first very much discouraged by some government officials, has been the salvation of parts of Manitoba, and if this difference in price were to remain in favor of durum, this tendency to grow it on a larger scale might be the logical thing to do. However, there are some considerations that ought to be kept in mind before making such an important change. They are well summarized in the following statement prepared by Prof. Manley Chaplin, University of Saskatchewan: "Durum wheat is used for making semolina, the name which is given to flour that is used for the manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti. The chief market for these products is Italy, United States and some of the countries of Western Europe. The regions which produce the greater part of the world's supply of durum wheat include South

June 15, 1927

Central Russia in Europe, and the territory extending from Pierre, South Dakota, to southern Manitoba, including the Western two-thirds of the Dakotas, Eastern Montana and some districts in Manitoba. A relatively small amount is produced in Saskatchewan. Russia did not export very much wheat last year, and a drought in the Dakotas reduced their crop to a minimum. The result was a temporary shortage of this type of wheat.

"Another factor that has entered into the high price of durum wheat is the fact that there is very little durum wheat grown that is commercially pure. Commercially pure means at least 90 per cent. of durum wheat. The reason is that red spring wheat is grown in all of the durum wheat district with the result that a good deal of mixing takes place on the farms, and during the threshing and handling of the crop. One great source of mixture comes from seeding durum wheat on land that produced some variety of hard red spring wheat the year before. The volunteer wheat, of course, is a mixture in the durum under those circumstances.

"In Saskatchewan the best place to grow durum wheat is on oat stubble or land which has produced a crop of oats in rows the year before, or it can be grown on light land which has been summerfallowed. Heavy land which has been summerfallowed produces too strong a growth of straw, with the result of lodging and difficulty in harvesting. In some of the older lands, which have been worn out to quite an extent in Manitoba, the durum wheat does fairly well on fallow, but in the newer, richer lands a crop of durum wheat on fallow is almost sure to be lodged and tangled. At Saskatoon we have compared Kubanka, which is the leading standard variety of durum wheat, with Marquis and Red Fife for a period of about 15 years. The average yield is slightly in favor of the Marquis and Red Fife. On the other hand, a comparison of Marquis and Kubanka sown on oat stubble the Kubanka was slightly ahead.

"The chief value of durum wheat from the farmer's standpoint in South-eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba is that it resists rust and is almost immune to rust if it is sown reasonably early—for example, before the middle of May in most seasons. In South-western Saskatchewan Kubanka durum wheat can be grown to advantage because it is more drought-resistant and will stand hot winds better than Red Fife or Marquis. In central and northern Saskatchewan, where very little trouble has been experienced with rust, we believe it will pay to stick to the Marquis variety for the present at least."

Mindum, a variety popularized by Manitoba Agricultural College within recent years has a much stiffer straw than other durum varieties, and Prof. Champin's objection to the growing of macaroni wheats on good land can be partially overcome by using it.

Grain Strips Stopped Blowing

In the spring of 1920 we had 40 acres of summerfallow wheat completely blown out and the whole field grew up to weeds. In the following spring, 1921, the field was raked, the weeds burned, and, after plowing, was sown to rye grass and brome grass seed, with oats as a nurse crop. There was no catch of grass to speak of, but we got a fair crop of oats.

In 1922 this field was again summerfallowed directly seeding was finished and sown to rows of oats one-half the width of the drill with two drill widths between the rows. It did not drift in the next spring, 1923, but as it was a very favorable season in this respect, the value of these seeded rows in helping to prevent drifting could not be considered as satisfactorily demonstrated.

In 1924 the field was again summerfallowed, and narrow rows of grain sown on the summerfallow as in 1922 for the purpose of keeping the fallow from drifting. On this occasion the rows were half the width of the drill and the space between the rows three drill widths.

No doubt everyone who was in southern Saskatchewan in that year will remember the fierce wind which blew here for ten hours on August 30 of that year.

USE
GREGORY
"HEAVY DUTIES"
For Long Distance Hauling



A
PRODUCT
OF THE
WEST

"the best tires are"
GREGORY TIRES

GREGORY TIRE & RUBBER 1926 LTD 1 PORT COQUITLAM B.C.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN CANADA:

A. E. NICKERSON, Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN RUBBER PRODUCTS CO. Regina
A. W. MAQUIRE & CO., Calgary
MANITOBA RUBBER PRODUCTS CO. Winnipeg

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide

FULLER & JOHNSON
MFG. CO.

Builders of
Gasoline & Kerosene
ENGINES

and
Electric Lighting Plants
MADISON WISCONSIN

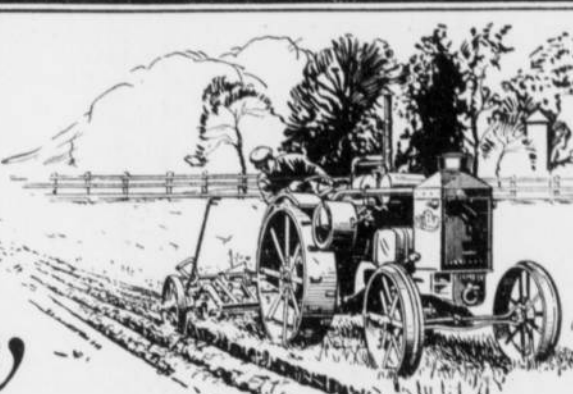
Farm Pump Engine

Supplies fresh water for house, live stock, garden and lawn. Pumps 100 to 1000 gallons hourly. Works all day on 2 quarts of "gas." It's air cooled. Can't freeze. Won't overheat. Thousands in use the world over. Write for bulletin 430. A post card brings it.



ESTABLISHED 1840

Now
they plow at *half* the cost



MORE
Powerful
OilPulls
SAVE
TIME and
MONEY

WHEN you increase the power and plowing capacity of your tractor, you automatically reduce the cost of power and add nothing to the cost of labor.

This is especially true when a "more powerful" OilPull of the right size for the work is used. That is why it cuts the cost of plowing in half.

One man can operate the 15-25 OilPull, a three-plow outfit, just as easily as any two-plow outfit.

Actually, according to OilPull owners' reports, he plows *twice as much* because of the OilPull's greater power and speed. Yet labor cost has not been increased. This means a decrease of 50 per cent in plowing cost per acre. Figure out what you would save on your farm. And this 50 per cent grows larger as the size of your

farm and the size of the OilPull increase.

Other important savings

But that is not the only saving which users of the OilPull enjoy. There are others: *You save on fuel costs! You save on upkeep! You save on depreciation!* Send the coupon for facts—TODAY!

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
(Incorporated)

Calgary, Alta. Edmonton, Alta.
Regina, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.

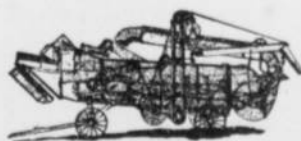
Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
(Incorporated)
Dept. M, La Porte, Indiana

I am interested in the machinery checked. Please send me catalogs.

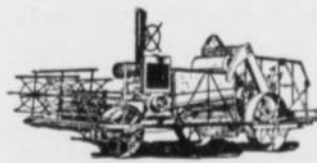
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> OilPull Tractors | <input type="checkbox"/> Threshers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combine Harvesters | <input type="checkbox"/> Husker-Shredders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Silo Fillers | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Shellers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bean Hullers | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Trucks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clover and Alfalfa Hullers | |

Name _____

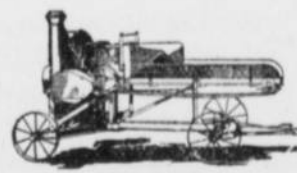
Address _____



Threshing Machinery
For all grain and feed crops



Combine Harvesters
Prairie and Hillside Types



Silo Fillers

SPECIALISTS IN POWER FARMING MACHINERY

ADVANCE-RUMELY



CRESCENT



THE SHARE THAT SATISFIES

Made for All
Plows
1,500
Patterns



Crucible
or
Genuine
Soft
Centre
Steel

CRESCENT SHARES

OFFER THE BEST IN

Quality - Fit - Service
and Price

From Your Local Dealer

You Build Your Own Community
WHEN YOU BUY

Crescent Plow Shares

From Your

HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR BLACKSMITH

The air was so thick with dust that it was not possible to see 30 yards away. The summerfallow were just lifting like clouds. Half of the wheat which was ready to cut shelled out on the ground.

The day after the storm we went to our summerfallow field which had been sowed to rows to see what the wind had done to it. We got the surprise of our lives. To look at that field you never would have guessed that we had had any wind at all. The marks made by the harrow the week before were as plain to see as the day they were made. This year we have another field of summerfallow which we are treating the same way, as the method has been proven to our satisfaction. I can recommend any farmer to give it a trial.—C. L. S., Sask.

Spreads Stack Bottoms

When I came to Saskatchewan in 1908, I only had one cow and four horses. Since that time I bought a quarter-section, making in all 480 acres. I have had as high as 27 horses, 47 head of cattle, 100 hogs and 200 hens. I have hauled all the manure direct to field. One field of 50 acres has been covered twice and it sure shows it. One can tell that there is more life just to look at it. I have only burnt three or four straw stacks during this time. The rest have all been fed. I haul the stack bottoms out as fast as I can get to them. When there is nothing else to do, I hitch to the spreader. Last fall I had two hands hauling all the time it was too wet to thresh, and I suppose I have at least 300 loads to haul this spring from stack bottoms. I have two gardens of about two acres each. Every spring or in the fall I go to a well-rotted straw pile and set the spreader as heavy as possible and cover these gardens. If one wants to see the effect of manure, all they need to do is watch the garden stuff grow. Two years ago I put one of these gardens in Gehu corn, drilling it in rows 18 inches apart. I never saw such a mat of fodder. Three years ago I made a trench silo, and as there is always some spoiled silage on

The Grain Growers' Guide

top, I haul this on the garden. It sure makes good fertilizer.

Now as to weeds, I can't see that the land I have manured is any worse than what is not. In fact there is not much of this land that has not had manure on. I have a spreader and I have been able to use it all winter almost every year. Just now, since this big snow, I cannot use the spreader, the first time in four years. I have a rack 12 x 7 that I put on the sleigh, and we scatter with the fork. The best test I have is on one field I hauled direct from the barn to the south end of this field. And from a straw stack where 14 horses were feeding on the north end. This field was summerfallow and stubble. The next year it was put in wheat. Where the manure was it ripened at least five days sooner. The stubble and manure was burnt on this field, but I don't burn unless on stubble to be cropped the same year. I have been trying out alfalfa on some of the well manured land with good success. I aim to sow 10 acres on this field that has been manured twice. My advice to our western farmers would be to give the land back something for what we receive. Or the day will come when it will refuse to yield.—Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask.

Smut Proof Wheats

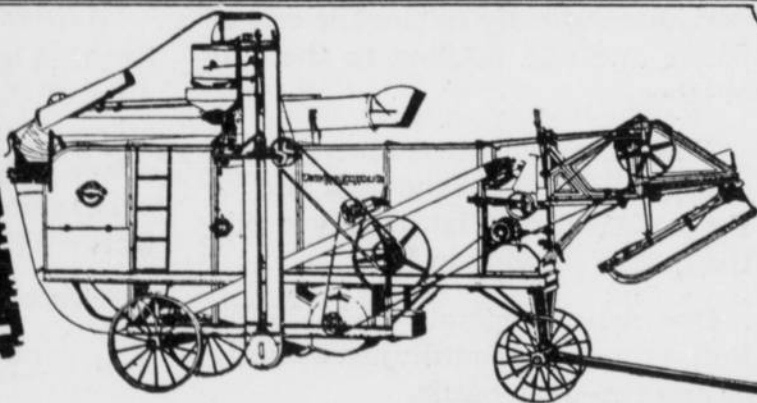
Plant breeders on the Pacific coast have tackled with good success the problem of breeding smut-proof varieties of wheat. The state experiment station of Washington has turned out a new sort named Ridit, which is now being grown in commercial quantities in northern Idaho and eastern Washington. A better variety still is under test and will be released shortly. This is known as Albit. It is a cross between Hybrid 128, the great commercial winter wheat of eastern Oregon, and Odessa. In Oregon the best of the smut-immune varieties is Regal, one of whose parents is Turkey Red, the predominant variety of winter wheat in Kansas. It is easily identified by its purplish straw.

Any of these varieties can be sown without treating and is said to produce a crop practically free from smut, a very troublesome plant disease on the Pacific coast. On account of the ease with which smut is controlled on the Canadian prairies, it is questionable if there is any need for smut-proof wheats, but this achievement by American plant breeders renews our confidence that Canadian investigators working on rust will eventually have their efforts crowned with the same degree of success.

Seneca Root

Seneca root is a wild perennial, the root of which is four, five or six years old before it is large enough to be of commercial value. The price varies from 60 cents to \$1.00 a pound. Its aroma and sweet taste give it a value in flavoring the gum on postage stamps and photo paste. There is a steady demand for it at the price mentioned. But being a branched rooted perennial it is doubtful if much success could be had growing it under cultivation, as its very slow growth would make it difficult to keep clear of weeds, and it would have to be for five years before the grower would get any return.—V. W. J.

**Thresh all
your crops
With the
INDIVIDUAL**



THE Wood Brothers Individual will thresh all your grain crops and will do an ideal job even though the grain is tough and damp. And it takes less power to run an Individual. This is because 14 Timken Roller Bearings carry the load of all the important shafts. These bearings make the Wood Brothers Individual the lightest running thresher built. And less power required means less fuel consumed.

The Individual is simple to operate, easy to adjust and has big capacity. The 21 x 36 machine will easily thresh 800 or 900 bushels of average wheat in a day. You should investigate the advantages of these machines. See your Oliver Dealer and be content only with the genuine Individual Humming Bird Thresher.

The Wood Brothers Individual Thresher is built in three sizes—a size for every tractor. The 21x36 Individual, especially for Fordson power—26x46 for use with large tractors—30x50 for use with two Fordsons.

Branches
at
Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon

OLIVER

Branches
at
Calgary
Edmonton
Toronto

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited



A Rotary Cultivator
This new type of implement is coming into wide use among sugar beet growers.

Reducing Harvesting Costs

H. Hallman adds to information for making barge and bull-rake for use with header

REFERRING to the article under above title, written by myself, which appeared in The Guide of April 15, there have been hundreds of letters received from interested parties, asking a great many questions, and practically all of them ask for detail information on the construction of the barge and sweep or bull rake. It will readily be seen that it would be impossible for me to answer all these letters personally, giving the details asked for, so I am taking the liberty of answering some of the many enquiries through these columns.

Unquestionably this method of harvesting with the header and barge is the cheapest, best and safest way of harvesting we have to date for the greater part of the wheat belt area of the three western provinces, except, perhaps, in a few of the very driest localities, where a combine can be used successfully. The interest which has been shown by the many letters received shows that the farmers in general are not satisfied with the old methods and want a method which will reduce the harvest expenses, do away with much of the risk of damage done by wet weather, eliminate shelling before cutting, loss by handling, improve the quality, a system which will not cost much to adopt, and one that will do away with the hazards of unsatisfactory imported labor.

Questions Answered

First I wish to state that the sketch of the bull rake in The Guide of April 15 was entirely wrong, and that type of sweep would not work at all. There is no axle running across under the teeth from wheel to wheel, and the load when on the rake almost balances, so very little power is required to lift it. This sweep is so built that it picks the stacks up clean from the ground, not leaving much more in a row where they stood than is usually left in a row of stooks.

The make of header I use is a Massey-Harris 12-foot cut push-header, with a 10-foot elevator, but the I.H.C. header is practically the same machine, so that it is only a matter of choice. The cost of a header is about \$460.

The ordinary hay sweep would not

work for handling these stacks of grain, as they are not built strong enough, and the stacks could not be lifted off the ground. The wheels are also too narrow and too small. There is no sweep manufactured that will handle these stacks, and any farmer can make one himself for very little money, so why buy one, even if he could?

Some have suggested larger wheels and some smaller than binder bull wheels for the barge. Larger wheels would make the barge too high, not leaving enough clearance under the header elevator, and also the floor of the barge, while being dumped, would have too much slope and cause the stacks to tumble over while being unloaded. Small wheels would draw too hard. I consider the binder bull wheels about the proper size, being good and wide for going over loose ground; they also run on their original roller bearings, which make them run easily. The whole load is carried on these two wheels.

It is well to cut the grain high and above the weeds, leaving as little straw on the heads as possible. This reduces the amount of material to be handled, which in turn reduces labor and expense. It is not necessary to trim or top off the stacks after they are slid off the barge, as the sides are perpendicular and a good top can easily be made while moving.

Details of Construction

On account of receiving hundreds of enquiries for detailed information for the construction of the barge and sweep, I am having blue prints made describing their construction in minute detail, so that any handy man can make them and be sure they will work when finished. These prints also show material used and from what scrap machinery the iron and steel parts are taken. These prints will be supplied to anyone who asks for them at as small a cost as possible, which is \$10. It is very important to get both the sweep and barge made right from start to finish, as harvest time is a busy time and no time for experimenting. These plans will prove invaluable, even if one can build it without, but there would be a number of details that would have to be figured out if the plans were not used.

The Suffolk Horse

Why has this splendid breed not held its own in Canada?

By ALEX. GALBRAITH

AGUIDE reader has just asked me why little or nothing has ever appeared in Canadian farm papers in regard to this fine old English breed of draft horses, and also the reason why the breed is not better known or more highly appreciated on this continent.

There are several reasons, but none of them unsurmountable. The Suffolk, or as formerly termed, "Suffolk Punch," is one of the purest and oldest established of all draft breeds and clearly the most uniform in both color and type. Their beautiful chestnut or sorrel color is everywhere popular and pleasing, more permanent than grey and much more attractive than black. To those who prefer Percherons or Belgians on account of their freedom from long hair on legs, the Suffolk is always eligible and as a rule is a very satisfactory substitute for the European breeds.

As is generally known, the breed is almost exclusively raised in the county of Suffolk on the east coast of England, and their color has been uniformly chestnut for nearly 200 years. To the north lies Norfolk, the original home and nursery of the high stepping and fast trotting Hackney. To the south is Essex, and to the west Cambridge, in both of which counties the heavier boned and hairy legged shire horse has always been preferred.

The Shire breeders and the Suffolk breeders are somewhat like the old-time

Jews and Samaritans, who, we are told in scripture, had no dealings with each other. It is interesting and rather amusing to a visitor to see the unreasoning prejudice which exists between the advocates of those two very excellent old English breeds. Each has its own peculiar place. The Shire may be better fitted for heavy dray work in the cities, while the smoother made Suffolk may be preferable for farm work, that being where the breed excels.

The Suffolk is usually gentle in disposition, easily broken and a faithful worker, either in the plow or on the road. He is somewhat lighter in weight than the Shire and decidedly lighter in bone, and having no long hair on legs the bone looks even lighter than it is. I have seen a good many stallions weighing 2,000 pounds up to 2,200 pounds and mares from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and such weights are, or ought to be, satisfactory in any breed.

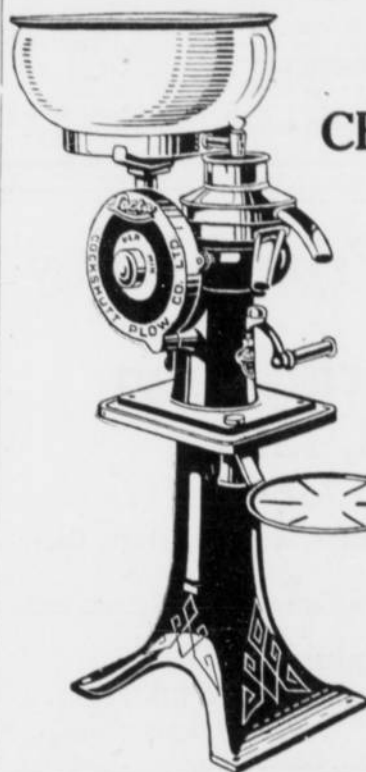
From old prints and descriptions of the Suffolk horse published 125 to 150 years ago, there would seem to have been very little change in the breed since that date, either in type, characteristics or color. No breed of draft horses is older established and none has preserved its identity during the past century so uniformly and unchanged as the Suffolk. Then, if this be the case, why are they not more numerous and better known throughout Canada and the United States?

First of all because their numbers

For the man who "Rolls his own"



Buckingham
FINE CUT Packages 15's and 20's
1/2 lb Tins 80's



LACTA CREAM SEPARATOR

The logical solution of your cream separation problem is the use of the Lacta. It will give you maximum returns with a minimum of effort.

Long years of experience have produced many noteworthy features in this machine. It skims closely down to a trace and gets the last ounce of butterfat. It is strongly built, easily operated, and readily cleaned. The famous self-centring bowl, the improved automatic oiling system, the ingenuity of the friction coupling are points of particular value and interest.

The Lacta is made in sizes of 225 to 1,000-pound capacity.

See our local agent or write our nearest branch for special illustrated folder.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton

Let
ABSORBINE
help you
WIN



If you are exhibiting your horses in fairs or shows, it is, of course, of the utmost importance that you keep them in the finest form possible—sound as a bell all round—without fault or blemish of any kind.

More than that, you will find it very much to your interest to keep your horses in "show form" all the time. For a slight fault, allowed to develop, soon becomes a definite weakness that impairs both the usefulness and the value of the animal.

See to it that you have always in your stable a bottle of

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REGD.

In the treatment of Spavin, Bog Spavin, Curb, Throughpin, Splint, Ringbone, Sprung Knees, Capped Hocks, Bursitis, etc., ABSORBINE is unexcelled. It has been recognized for 35 years as the standard remedy for all such swellings and strains.

ABSORBINE is also a powerful, but safe antiseptic and germicide, invaluable in the treatment of sores, scratches and wounds. It never blisters, or removes hair, and leaves no mark after treatment. And a point of particular importance is that with ABSORBINE you can work your horse during treatment.

Get acquainted with ABSORBINE now. Get a bottle at your dealer's, or send \$2.50 direct to us. Ask for our FREE HORSE BOOK when writing.

W. F. YOUNG Inc.

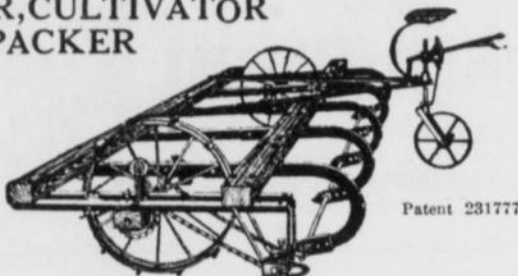
195 Lyman Bldg. - Montreal, Canada

SAMSON WEEDER

Our "Samson" will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed 20 to 40 acres per day, depending upon the size of the implement.

A WEEDER, CULTIVATOR AND PACKER

Operates successfully in all soils
Pulls all the Weeds
Increases your yield of grain



Conserves moisture
Stops soil drifting
Six sizes both single and double drives

Patent 231777

Our "SAMSON" is a three season implement, Spring, Summer and Fall, and should be used every month of the crop year. The results are amazing.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"
See our local agent or write us direct.

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Ltd. 207 Alberta Corner
Calgary, Alberta

\$50,000 in Prize Money

at the

Edmonton Exhibition

JULY 18-23, 1927

Entries Close July 4

Classes for Horses, Cattle sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, Districts Exhibits, Arts and Crafts.

Special Classes in Cooking and Needlework for Women and Children.

PRIZE LIST ON REQUEST TO

EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION LIMITED

P. W. ABBOTT, President -- W. J. STARK, Manager
Arena, Exhibition Grounds, Edmonton

MONITOR WINDMILLS

See them in operation at all the principal Western Fairs this Summer.

VANELESS—GEARLESS

The Mill of Superior Construction

Exceptionally light running. Absolutely storm proof; perfectly governed. Equally efficient on deep or shallow wells. Ball bearing step; removable brass bushings. The "Monitor" Vaneless or Steel Mills fit any three or four-post tower or a mast.

"Monitor" 6½ feet and 8 feet B & C Type Self-Oiling Steel Mills. Long stroke design; ball bearing step. One set of gears. Only one pitman. Just three moving parts between gears and piston rod. Gears and all bearings operate in an oil-tight, dust and storm-proof housing.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE DIRECT

Ames-Baker Ltd., 601 Ninth St., Brandon, Man.

Monitor Branch for Western Canada for
Baker Mfg. Co., Evansville, Wis.



10 FT.
12 FT.

Ship Your Grain

to

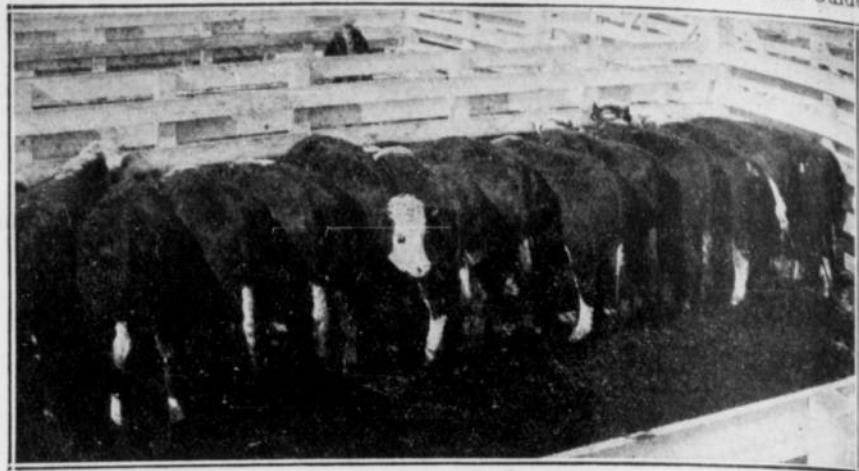
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus live-stock etc., through "Little Classified Ads."



First prize carload of Hereford steers at the 1927 Brandon spring show. Fed by Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alberta. Purchased by U.L.G. for nine cents a pound for Fred Berry, St. Paul. Sold on that market for \$12.15 per cwt.

are quite limited. If 50 or 100 Suffolk stallions were called for today they could not be found in all England. The largest breeder in North America and possibly in the world is Samuel Insull, of Chicago, one of that city's most prominent business men. He uses Suffolk's exclusively on his 4,000 acre farm, 30 miles from Chicago, and prefers them to all other breeds. His annual display of Suffolks is one of the outstanding and attractive features at the International Livestock Show.

Another reason why the Suffolk horse is not better known in this country is because the English breeder has never sought to extend his business much, either by publicity or enterprise. He is satisfied to believe that the Suffolk is the best horse on earth. A few weaknesses in the breed formerly, such as light bone, somewhat imperfect feet, pasterns, hocks and action have all to some extent been remedied during the last two or three decades, but all the same the Suffolk breeder cannot be classed as particularly enterprising or progressive. He is content to keep up to the standard of the last century and is not particularly interested in the demands of foreign markets.

Forty years ago, along with my brothers, I imported a number of the best Suffolk horses in England to the United States and exhibited them successfully in competition with Percherons and French draft horses. Later on we imported some more to Brandon for the Canadian trade and nearly all of them turned out well as breeders and gave general satisfaction. The breed, however, never became sufficiently widespread or well known to attain any great popularity either in Canada or the United States. Farmers would frequently express their admiration for the individual horse, but were afraid to invest in a breed that was so little known in general.

It can truthfully be said that although the underpinning of the Suffolk horse may not quite equal some of the rival breeds, their bodies and tops are unexcelled, and there is a uniformity and a smoothness and levelness in the loins and hindquarters of the Suffolk that is not equalled by any other breed either British or continental. They are also a very hardy, healthy race, good feeders and good shippers, either by rail or steamer. They are an early maturing breed and can always be depended on to furnish easily matched teams that will sell readily and give a good account of themselves at any kind of farm work.

Turned Weeds Into Money

I have been for some years trying to get fences ready and change from a system of straight grain growing to a system whereby I can use sheep for cleaning my summerfallow. I have not yet got the fences in shape, but I have taken some observations among my neighbors who have been working along this line.

When my neighbor started in sheep he put them on an 80-acre piece of fallow. He plowed his land early and turned the sheep on it, harrowing from time to time as the growth of stinkweed made it necessary. The sheep looked after all the other weeds. Then, just before harvest, he started to plow again, leaving the ewes on the field to look after sow thistle roots and what

other weeds might be left. The lambs were turned into good pasture and were soon ready for market.

The land alongside his sheep-pastured fallow was a fine piece of ground but very dirty with sow thistle, about the same as what the sheep were on. As it was not grazed he had to cultivate it seven times and parts of it got two extra cultivations, and even after all this work it did not grow as clean a grain crop in the following year as the land tended by the sheep. This opinion was confirmed by other neighbors.

Lastly he received a check for \$1,100 from the butcher for the lambs from 80 ewes. This seems like all profit less all labor with horses in the heat, and the land is much better for having had the sheep on it.—A. G. A., Man.

Green Scum in Water Trough

A number of subscribers have enquired as to the cause of the green scum in water tanks and ponds and how to remedy the trouble. This green scum is due to the growth of algae or microscopic water plants, and it usually is not a difficult matter to keep the growth down to a point where it will not be troublesome.

There are two ways by which this can be done. One is to arrange a cover which will fit over the top of the tank and keep out the light when the tank is not in use, arranged so that it would close by means of a weight or spring except when held open. As the green algae grows only in the presence of light, a cover would help a great deal in keeping down the growth.

The other remedy is to keep a small bag of copper sulphate crystals handy and dip this bag into the tank full of water for a minute or two occasionally when the scum shows a tendency to get a start. An occasional use in this way will have no bad effect on livestock, although very much might be dangerous. Sprinkling a little lime in the trough every few days is also said to help.

Grind Feed to Check Weeds

In a mixed farming district like ours where cattle, hogs and horses are found on every farm, the manure is generally hauled directly from the barns and into the fields, and either spread at once or laid in a heap for spreading in the spring. This system is very efficient as far as labor saving is concerned, and it eliminates the unsightly manure pile by the barn wall, but it has one major drawback and that is—weeds. Very few animals on a farm chew grain thoroughly enough to crush all seeds, and the result is that a large per cent. of foul weed seeds is left in the manure and when scattered on the fields in the spring it is ready for germination.

There are two ways of preventing this spread. The first is to let the manure pile lay over one summer, when the heat will destroy all vegetation, but as this system does not seem to take very well with the average farmer, the second must be more generally adhered to, and that is to grind or crush all grain before it is fed to the livestock.

I have always had good faith in the grinding of grain for stock. The slogan for a large feed grinder corporation is, "The fifth animal fed free," and I believe this statement is very near the truth. Ground feed goes further.

gives more nutritive value in that the animal can digest all that is fed, instead of letting part of it pass through without absorption, checks the spread of weeds through the manure, prevents considerable spilling and gulping when fed and different feeds can readily be mixed so as to make a palatable ration from the various grains that are raised on the place.

In the case of chickens, ground feed cannot be recommended for the full ration as whole grains seem to find favor with feathered animals and must be fed partly for best results. It is therefore best to either pile the manure for a year or to spread it on summer-fallowing, where it will germinate with the first plowing and killed by plowing again in the fall.

Feed should not be ground in too large a quantity at a time as a crushed grain kernel will lose part of its nutritive value by a long exposure to the air. A two weeks' supply at the time is a fair average—Joel E. Shoberg.

Poor Hatches

The following is typical of a number of questions regarding failures in hatching which have been directed to The Guide this spring. The answer given is by Prof. M. C. Herner.

"What is the matter with my last hatch of chicks?"

"Quite a number chipped the shell, but died, while others had to be helped out after the 22nd day. But what I noticed particularly was that they smelled bad and the chicks seemed to be very gummy before they kicked out of the shell and they didn't appear to have absorbed all of the yolk."

"A great deal of the trouble is likely due to the conditions under which the breeding stock has been kept. There has been a general lack of sunshine and also a lack of green feed—two things that are of vital importance in the production of strong, vigorous embryos within the eggs and also chicks with plenty of vitality to ensure high hatchability at hatching time. This problem is confronting many of our poultry keepers this year, and is one that cannot be easily corrected. Conditions have been so abnormal that it was almost impossible to correct the trouble. As a result, the hatches generally have been poor and the mortality high in the chicks that did hatch.

"In addition to these natural causes, it quite frequently happens that an incubator is operated at too high a temperature, the chicks begin to hatch a little too early and the hatch draws on to the 22nd day. This probably was the case with The Guide subscriber whose experience is given above. In such instances decomposition sets in and the bad odor comes from partial decomposition of materials that are in the chipped eggs. The chicks not being fully developed are not ready to come out, and yet the eggs are chipped. A more even temperature with a liberal use of moisture should help to correct the trouble.

"I am inclined to think, however, that the trouble in this instance was due more to the operation of the incubator than to the conditions under which the breeding stock was kept."

Identifying Young Birds

The method used in marking turkeys or chicks just for general use on the farm is to toe punch the birds. It is possible to make 15 different combinations by toe punching. There is very little danger of the mark being obliterated by growing together again, providing the foot of the chick or little poult is put on a piece of paper first and the punching done from below, cutting through the paper first and through the web afterwards. In this way a clean cut is made and there is very little danger of the finer parts of the web still remaining uncut.

The accompanying cut shows the number of combinations that are possible. —M. C. Herner.

Modern Farm Equipment

"Z" Engines

These engines are powerfully built even to the smallest parts. Made by the same firm who design and develop huge engines of hundreds of horsepower.

The "Z" has high tension magneto ignition, suction fuel feed, positive lubrication, renewable die-cast bearings. Has fewer parts subject to wear, and these parts are drop forged and carefully heat treated. An engine for a life-time.

A New Electric Light and Power Plant

Compact, self-contained, completely enclosed. No separate tanks for fuel, oil or water. No exposed moving parts except belt pulley.

Lights may be operated direct from generator or from storage battery.

Water Plants For All Services

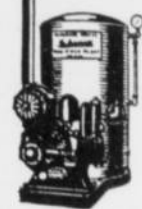
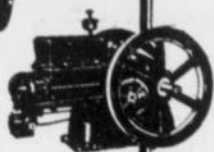
No matter what type of equipment is required—compact little home water plant (electric or gas engine driven), windmill, pump jack or pump, there is a Fairbanks-Morse outfit ideally suited to your needs.

The Fairbanks-Morse line also includes Feed Grinders and Fairbanks Scales. Write for information on the lines in which you are interested.

The Canadian
Fairbanks
Morse

Company, Limited
St. John, Quebec,
Montreal, Ottawa,
Toronto, Windsor,
Winnipeg, Regina,
Calgary, Vancouver,
Victoria

The makers of
Fairbanks
scales and
valves



618

A Lifetime Watch!
Sent for
\$1.00 DOWN



STUDEBAKER 21
The Insured Watch Jewels

Only \$1.00 down! Balance in easy monthly payments. So good we insure it for your lifetime. 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels. 8

Magnificent Watch Chain FREE! For a limited time we are offering an exquisite watch chain FREE. Write at once while this offer lasts.

Send at once for our \$1.00 down offer and beautiful six color catalog showing 19 new Art Beauty cases. Latest designs in yellow gold, green gold and white gold effects. Men's strap watches and Ladies' bracelet watches also. Special sale now on. Write!

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO., OF CANADA, Limited

Dept. M561 Windsor, Ontario

A NEW WAGON SCALE

A scale that is the utmost in rigidity, strength and sensibility at a greatly reduced price. Can be installed for approximately 60 per cent. of other scales.

6-Ton Cap'y, Price f.o.b. Sherbrooke, Que. \$172.

10-Ton Cap'y, Price f.o.b. Sherbrooke, Que. \$212.

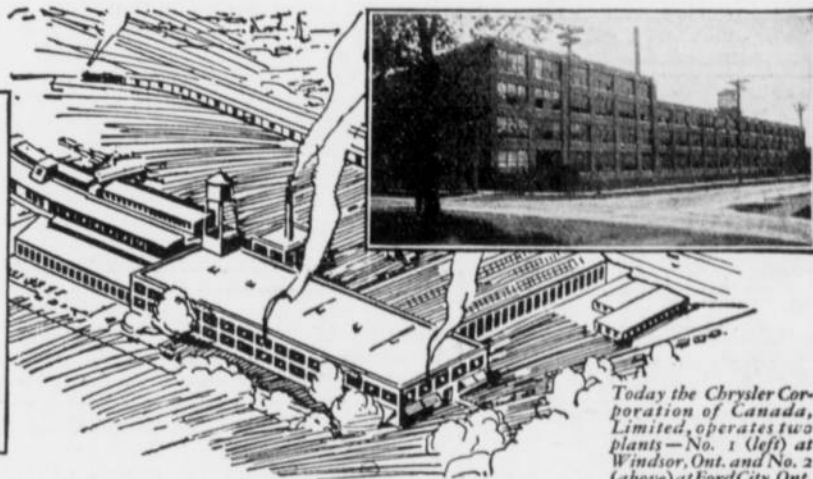
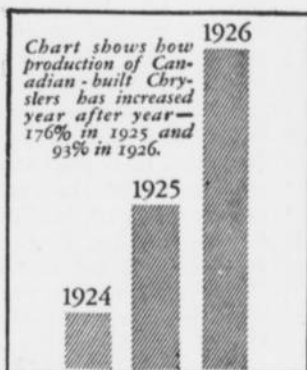
Ask your dealer to send you printed circular on this new Wagon Scale.

LIONEL HANEY & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

THE B. S. & M. SCALE CO. LTD.

Sherbrooke, Que.

More Canadian-Built Chryslers delivered in One Month of 1927 than in the Entire Year of 1924



Today the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, operates two plants—No. 1 (left) at Windsor, Ont. and No. 2 (above) at Ford City, Ont.

SWIFT—remarkably swift—has been the advancement of the Canadian-built Chrysler in the esteem of Canadians.

In three years, people have shown such an eagerness for Chrysler ownership that Chrysler growth is registered in a sharply ascending line, while older concerns of large production have steadily given way.

Every year has witnessed an important increase in the volume of Chrysler production—176 per cent increase in 1925; 93 per cent increase in 1926. In March, 1927, there were actually more Chryslers produced in Canada than during the entire year of 1924 when Chrysler upset all precedents.

This increase is so tremendous and so impressive—so clearly an expression of public choice—so directly due to the discernment of the average Canadian on finer appearance, performance and value—that there is no need to draw a moral.

In order to meet Canadian requirements

even more exactly and to keep pace with this constantly increasing demand, the Chrysler Corporation of Canada took over in January, 1927, an additional plant—securing 300% increased facilities and realizing the long cherished dream of having Chryslers built largely of Canadian materials in Canadian factories by Canadian workers.

In this expansion which contributes to the expansion of many and various industries throughout the country, Chrysler is proud to have a hand—proud and appreciative of the privilege to assist in creating a greater and more prosperous Canada.

It is Chrysler's determination to continue deserving the wide-spread confidence which Canadians have already evinced for Chrysler cars—to apply so rigidly the Chrysler principle of Standardized Quality that each succeeding year will find Chryslers still higher and higher in the esteem of the Canadian public.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.
WALTER P. CHRYSLER, Chairman of the Board

CHRYSLER

Chrysler "50"

SIX BODY STYLES

\$1045 to \$1220

50 miles and more per hour

Chrysler "60"

SIX BODY STYLES

\$1470 to \$1770

60 miles plus—with ease

Chrysler "70"

NINE BODY STYLES

\$2010 to \$2590

70 miles plus

Chrysler Imperial "80"

ELEVEN BODY STYLES

\$3635 to \$5225

80 miles plus—92 horsepower

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, (freight only to be added), including all taxes and complete equipment

THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS

Use MAGIC BAKING POWDER



in all your
baking~
That's the way
to assure
success.

Made in Canada
No Alum

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

Read the "Classified" Pages

Many readers have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of their lives by watching the "Classified" pages for bargains.

Grain farmers, ranchers and homesteaders from every district in the West use this method of marketing surplus farm products and machinery. Why not you?



Would you buy canned goods that bore no label? Would you buy an automobile of unknown make, no matter how cheap? Nobody would be so foolish.

You get to trust a name or a label just as you get to trust a man, through satisfactory and honest dealings. That is why kitchen and household utensils bearing the SMP label are bought without question by millions of Canadians. The shield-shaped green and red SMP trademark is a guarantee of full value and best quality. The firm behind SMP goods is

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

**SMP Goods are Sold
in the Best Stores
EVERYWHERE**

A Neighborly Visit

DURING the past month opportunity beckoned kindly in our direction and we went a'visit-ing. This time it was to make a friendly call on the premier agricultural state in the house of Canada's next-door neighbor. To one who hails from the Canadian west, Iowa is an interesting state. It perhaps more nearly resembles Manitoba in that mixed farming is carried on extensively, but it differs from Manitoba in that all of its land is arable and all under cultivation.

We discovered a number of the reasons why Iowa holds its important place among the states: because, it is first in the value of farm property, first in the value of agricultural products, first in per capita wealth, first in the number of farm-owned automobiles, first in its production of hogs and first with its corn crop, which is worth more than the annual output of all the gold mines in the United States. The visitor from Canada notices that the farms are smaller, which naturally follows when land sells (even at the lowest level of deflated values) at an average price of \$119 an acre. The farm buildings are of a fairly substantial type and appeared to be well cared for.

We were told that it is only a bare 82 years since the first white settlers built their log dwellings on the Des Moines river and called that spot Fort Des Moines, and less than 60 years since the first railway crossed the state. The city that has grown up on that spot now boasts a population of 140,000 and is the capital of the state. Des Moines is noted for the fact that it is the fifth largest publishing centre in the United States and chief among its publications come agricultural journals, a couple of which are national in character. Des Moines is also noted as being a large insurance business centre. It is a pretty little city, spread out over seven hills and its citizens have had the good sense not to crowd their dwellings too closely together. One gathers an impression of spaciousness. The visitor is certain to have pointed out to her the splendid new Shriners' temple, which seats 5,000 people and the castle home of the millionaire manufacturer of a popular face powder.

May is a delightful season of the year in which to visit Iowa. One could not help but marvel at the vivid greenness of the trees and grass. Here and there a single tree or a grove of trees of cherry or apple stood out in a perfect mass of bloom. And thinking of our own late spring this year we were almost tempted to envy the people of Iowa, the early spring and long summer.

Rural Child Welfare

We sometimes make the mistake of thinking that social problems are peculiar to the city and that the country is free of those of the more serious type. Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, speaking at the National Conference on Social Welfare, held at Des Moines, Iowa, in May, had some significant statements to make regarding conditions in rural areas affecting children.

Miss Abbott told social workers that "The cities have no monopoly of social problems. Poverty, disease, degeneracy, ignorance, cruelty, neglect and emotional instability are found in the small town and the country, as well as in the east side of New York or the north-west side of Chicago.

"Crowding people together in a city with no flowers, trees or playgrounds is responsible for many of the cities problems," she said "but the opposite conditions of the country: extreme isolation, the dreary mon-

The Countrywoman

otony of long hours of work in the summer, of no group recreation and inadequate health and social resources are responsible for many rural problems."

The Children's Bureau, of which is regarded by social workers in the children's field the most important undertaking in the last eight years, has endeavored to study the needs and conditions of all children. "In its first investigation of infant mortality, which included rural districts as well as industrial towns and cities, the examples of the greatest neglect were found in the rural areas, although on the whole conditions were better in the rural sections.

"Since 1920 the industrial division of the Children's Bureau has made a series of studies of children engaged in agricultural work. It was found that there were 13,000 children under 16 years of age engaged in full time, although usually seasonal agricultural labor in 14 states."

Miss Abbott pointed out that: "The most obvious evil resulting from the work of children on the farms is the loss of schooling for the rural population. Of 4,751 children who reported absent from school, 2,060 had been absent because of work in the fields, despite the fact that the rural school terms are frequently shortened to accommodate farm work." These studies showed that sometimes children are retarded from one to six grades in school as a result of absence for farm work.

In some of the provinces of Canada, leave of absence from school for farm work is granted to children under 14 years of age. At the same time rural people in Canada know that only a small percentage of country children go beyond the sixth grade in school. The formation of a public attitude towards child labor on the farm and towards regular school attendance depends, in a large measure, upon the state of development of the farming community. There is no need to repeat that conditions in the agricultural sections of the United States and Canada are in many points quite similar. Miss Abbott's words should give us good reason for serious thought.

Folksong Festival

The number of people in the present day, who sing as they work, is all too few. In the very earliest days of the settlement of Canada the French habitant sang as he worked on the land, at his fishing boats or as he paddled with his fellows in canoes on long voyages down river and lake. The women spinning or weaving chose songs, whose

rhythm matched the movement of their hands and bodies as they plied their work. These songs were passed on from father and grandfather to younger sons and daughters. Mr. Massicotte, the chief archivist of the National Museum of Canada, has collected nearly 7,000 of these old songs. A translation of some of the best and most popular ones has been made by J. Murray Gibbon in his Canadian Folk Songs (old and new) which was recently published. Last winter in a number of the larger cities audiences were charmed by the presentation of these songs by Charles Marchand, who in habitant dress rendered the songs in their true spirit.

During the past month, in the picturesque and fitting setting of the old and romantic city of Quebec, there was held Canada's first national musical folksong festival. It was considered to be of such interest and importance that special railway trains were chartered to carry the visitors and artists to Quebec. There, women sitting, in homespun dresses, at old spinning wheels and fishermen from Gaspe, who brought with them nets and other fishing equipment, sang these simple old songs to a most critical and highly trained musical audience which gathered for three days in the Chateau Frontenac.

The Montreal Gazette report says of that occasion: "The festival looked upon as a whole, has brought forth artists and material never suspected. The celebrated men and women who took part were applauded, but those unknown quantities, like the village songsters and dancers and the Hurons of Lorette supplied that unusual atmosphere of novelty which characterized the festival."

This revival of interest in folksong and handicraft is something which will be commended by every Canadian who has a proper appreciation of our rich heritage from the old lands. In the preface to his book on folk songs, Murray Gibbon comments on finding old Scottish songs with quite a strain of French melody in them. "So familiar a tune as that of, Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon, has been discovered in a French manuscript of the seventeenth century. How pleasant it would be to think that the musical currents which separated in Europe should once more re-unite after many hundred years in Canada."

Ladies' Slippers

"Shy as a rustic beauty," may be quoted of the yellow ladies' slipper, or orchid as it properly is. It is found in the prairie provinces here and there, in places far apart, in groups of two or three or a dozen, it hides in a hollow close to some sheltering belt of trees.

In the late spring when we saw our father coming up from the back field, slyly smiling, his hand behind his back, we knew he had a secret. "Ladies' Slippers! Ladies' Slippers!" we cried, running over one-another down the hill to meet him.

No other flower has such a sheen outside, not like velvet, not like satin, but betwixt and between, and the inside with all the difference of the back of satin from the right side. Inside, too, the slipper is red-striped on a thin membrane.

To complete this beautiful, artificial-looking flower, which served as glorious boots for the biggest doll, were four waving brown ties at the back. Altogether the doll's foot looked as though incased in an enamelled, yellow, wooden shoe.

Somehow they never appeared quite as handsome as they should in a bowl. Indeed they were almost garish. But in fields they had the detached air of a group of oriental beauties in a country crowd on market day.

—Ida Thompson.



In Montreal some of the farm women stay in the market and sell their vegetables.

What's New in Canning?

Hot pack method simplifies canning—Good results in a shorter time
By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

GOOD news for home canners! The cold pack has been simplified and now emerges in the form of the hot pack method. Quite the most difficult part of the old plan was to blanch and cold dip, which were always considered necessary steps in home canning. As a matter of fact when improperly done they were responsible for some canned foods "going wrong."

A few words then about the hot pack method: The vegetables are prepared as for the table and instead of being plunged into the hot dip are given a short boiling. This does not have any effect upon the keeping qualities of the produce but helps to reduce its bulk so that no space is left in the jar after it has been processed. When doing a great deal of canning this economy of space is a real advantage. The time of pre-cooking should only be long enough to shrink the vegetable or fruit. In the case of spinach or Swiss chard steam can be used instead of water. The hot pack has still other advantages. When

the boiled product is packed in the jars the centre is very hot and consequently is more thoroughly sterilized during processing than if the food were packed cold. This is a distinct advantage with foods such as greens or corn, which are usually very dense mixtures through which it is hard for heat to penetrate rapidly. In many cases of spoilage the product probably settled into a compact mass, the centre of which was never properly sterilized. With the hot pack the chance of accidents is greatly reduced owing to the product being pre-cooked slightly.

Another advantage in the newer method is that the loss of minerals is reduced. A certain amount was bound to be left in the blanch and cold dip, whereas in the hot pack method the juices in which the product is cooked are poured into the jar—minerals and all. By putting hot material into hot sterilized jars there is less danger of expansion of the product and of enclosed air which might endanger the glass. The few women who use tin cans will find it quite safe to seal them at once without "exhausting." Altogether the hot pack method is quicker and surer and is well worth a trial.

Points About Preparation

There is no need to give instructions for preparing most foods for canning by the hot pack because they are cleaned, scraped or skinned in the regular way. Corn is cut from the cob first and is then boiled for a few minutes with water to reduce its bulk before packing into the jars. Spinach or chard or dandelion greens should be thoroughly wilted. Tomatoes and peaches need scalding and cold dipping to loosen the skins. Afterwards heat the tomatoes in a pan and fill in the spaces in the jars with the juice rather than with water. The liquid can be secured by boiling down tomatoes that are not whole. Peaches when skinned go straight into a syrup and after being heated through are packed in the jars. Apricots, while not a choice in flavor, can be done twice as quickly as peaches, which is an important consideration on the farm. Berries and other fruits are given a short boiling in syrup before packing so that there will be no loss through shrinkage.

Have you ever noticed that certain vegetables such as asparagus, greens, beans, peas and corn are harder to can successfully than others? One reason for this is their lack of acid. Tomatoes, rich in acid, require much less time than the above. One way of overcoming the difficulty is to add to each quart a teaspoon of vinegar or lemon juice. This gives sufficient acidity without affecting the flavor in the least. Try it this summer and see. Of course the very best and surest way to can greens, asparagus, peas, beans and corn is by means of a pressure cooker. Steam when compressed

reaches very high temperatures, according to the pressure used and this extreme heat means sure death to bacteria that cause spoilage. Even the most stubborn organisms which cause trouble in peas, beans, etc., are "done for" by the steam pressure cooker and in a much shorter time than when the water bath is used. It is excellent for meats, fish and fowl and decreases the period of processing by about a third.

A pressure cooker can be used for a great many kinds of cookery as well, and in summer on a coal oil or gasoline stove is a great saving in heat. Even the largest I have seen on the market would not be big enough for my household, but would do for smaller families. The newest types are much more convenient than the older kinds and are perfectly safe if the manufacturer's directions are followed carefully.

The next best thing to a pressure cooker is a Toledo steam cooker. I have used this type for many years and find it exceedingly handy. It is far easier to put in and take out the sealers from a Toledo than it is from a boiler of water. This is equally true for sterilizing the jars and tops. Make sure that the containers are hot when packing the pre-cooked food and pop them into the Toledo or boiler as quickly as possible. Rapid working during each of the canning processes is very important, since delays give bacteria an excellent chance to grow.

Precautions to be Taken

Whenever you open a jar or can of food examine it carefully. It should be free from moulds or slimy growths, from offensive odors or even those that are a little peculiar, and it should be firm and not soft or spongy. If there is the slightest doubt about the product being wholesome, discard it rather than run any risk. The liquid should be clear and not cloudy. Cloudiness is not always an indication of spoilage, as old vegetables and split peas have a tendency to make the liquid milky in appearance. Whatever happens don't throw away the liquid from jars of food that are in good condition because it contains valuable minerals. Put it into the stock pot or use it for making sauces or gravies.

Don't let anybody persuade you to use canning powders or preservatives because you can't tell whether they will be harmful or not. They are not necessary if the jars are air-tight, if the rubber rings are first-class and if the product has been sterilized for the right length of time. There are a good many reliable schedules for sterilizing or processing so there is no reason why anybody should be without one. If you are not already armed with the information write to the Agricultural Extension Service in your province for the information.

It is impossible to secure good results without the best rubber rings and here's the reason. Poor grades are thin and are therefore incapable of making a perfect seal. They are usually brittle and lack the elasticity of good rubbers. Last year's supply is seldom satisfactory, so don't let anybody palm off old stock on you! Never use the rings from new sealers for canning, because they are of inferior quality.

"What about oven canning?" you ask. A good many homemakers do their fruit in the oven and appear to be satisfied with the method. Much depends on your oven and the way it heats. Mine is not a new one and I find that a thermometer registers different temperatures when moved from one location to another. Therefore I never do my fruit in the oven because some jars would be processed properly while others would not. If, however, you have a perfect oven and a good thermometer it might be worth trying. For vegetables, though, it would not be a safe method.



Sterling Value "SALADA" TEA

T59

We guarantee the quality of every pound.

A Breakfast
of Smiles—

OGILVIE OATS

It supplies nourishment that is quickly assimilated—just the thing to stimulate not only the body but the mind—and it tastes like more. Here's real cheer to start the day right for you.

Your dealer will supply you

LARGEST ALL ELECTRIC HATCHERY In The World!

After May 20, and all of June and July delivery. Order direct from this advertisement. The greatest bargain sale of Freeborn Chicks ever offered. Remember Freeborn quality, then note these low prices.

Don't miss this opportunity to get Freeborn, high-producing, best quality chicks at the lowest price ever offered. We have gone the limit on these prices and cannot allow any further reduction on large orders.

	Regular Price	Reduced Price
S.C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns and Anconas	\$12.00 per 100	\$ 9.00
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100	10.00
Rose and S. C. Reds	15.00 per 100	11.00
White Wyandottes	15.00 per 100	11.00
Black Minorcas	15.00 per 100	11.00
White and Buff Orpingtons	16.00 per 100	11.00
White Rocks	15.00 per 100	10.00
Light Brahmas and White Minorcas	20.00 per 100	15.00
Heavy mixed	11.00 per 100	8.00
Light mixed (broilers)	7.50 per 100	

100 per cent. live arrival guaranteed, 25 per cent. with order, balance seven days before shipment. Order now, have them delivered when you want them. We can make prompt delivery. All Canadian orders f.o.b. Albert Lea.

ALBERT LEA HATCHERY - Desk 8 - ALBERT LEA, MINNESOTA

TOWER'S FISH BRAND



WATERPROOF CLOTHING

including
VARSITY SLICKERS
and waterproof coats for all
purposes, in all sizes and
popular colours for Men,
Women and Children.

"The Rainy Day Pal"

MADE IN CANADA



TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED
TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG HALIFAX MONTREAL

Dressing Boys

A boy's clothes should be selected to suit his particular type

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE



The Test of Time

Blue Ribbon Tea

YOUR grandparents did not use Blue Ribbon Tea. Nothing half so excellent was known in their younger days—whatever the price.

But your grandchildren will use it. It is impossible to imagine a better tea.

Blue Ribbon Tea—is a favorite with every man, and, more important—it meets a warm welcome from every woman. Much more might be said about the quality of Blue Ribbon Tea—but it speaks fully for itself. Try it!

THERE are boys, and boys. There is the tall, thin boy and his roly-poly brother, the quiet, studious lad and the stalwart out-of-door type. Would you dress all these boys alike? Mothers who select their own and their daughter's clothing with the utmost consideration of lines and coloring and type often think, "Oh, anything will do for the boys, they don't care much what they wear."

What about that regular boy, that freckle-faced, snub-nosed, matter-of-fact fellow whose hair never will lie flat? There is no use in trying to disguise him by dressing him in frilly, fussy clothing. He looks best in dark colors and in simple, sturdy clothes. Use plain round-collar models, pipings instead of frills, and if he is a small boy, waists that button over the trousers. Or he is charming in the regulation sailor suit of white with blue collar and gay red chevron. He is at his best, however, in the trim, belted flapper suits that one can purchase ready made at any department store. These suits may be obtained in either khaki or blue.

Little brother with his round baby face, fair skin, blue eyes and fair curly hair, will be adorable in frilly waists, the button-on styles, using the softer shades of blue, yellow or lavender combined with white, with large pearl buttons at the waist line. For his winter suit he may wear the picturesque velvet-trousered suits with waists of tan or white silk.

Just as the rough and tumble out-of-door fellow looks absurd in clothes appropriate for the slim-faced, dreamy lad, so is the round-faced youngster at a disadvantage in lines suitable for the slender boy. For the boy who has a long slender face, choose the round collars, the V-neck only emphasizes the length of his face. A bow tie is more becoming on him than a four-in-hand.

Lines Modify Height

A boy can be dressed in lines that modify his height and width, clothes that will fill out the tall lad and slenderize the rotund one. For the boy who is tall for his age styles may be found that take away from his excess height and so prevent him from looking awkward. Choose for him the suits that have no unbroken up and down lines. He looks well in styles that have trousers of a darker shade than the waist. The division at the waist line and the difference in color add apparent width. The trimmings play a very important part, a pocket on the waist divides the waist length, colored pipings around the waist, wide collar lines, trousers that are of generous width around the bottom.

To add height to the roly-poly one is just as easy if the right clothing is chosen. Do not make the mistake of getting this plump little boy's suits a bit too tight. Then be sure that the lines are all up and down, instead of around. This may be done in various ways. The sailor collar for one; the V-neck, vestee style for another; the waist with up and down tucks; the silk tie that gives a length line; rows of buttons down the waist that carry the eye down instead of across. Colors play a large part in detracting from apparent size. The fat boy looks best in a suit of one color. Stripes are good on him. Dark shades are better than light ones.

In dressing the older boy the same

things should be remembered in choosing pattern and color design for him, be careful to choose stripes for the boy of heavy build and checks or plain colors for the slender one. The slender faced lad can wear the smart Eton collar with great success, while the round faced boy looks best in the sport or polo collar.

The small boy can wear practically any color without difficulty. His clear fresh skin, fresh coloring and bright eyes make it unnecessary to choose on the more limited scale necessary with older persons. If the child chances to be of a decided type, with dark hair, eyes and skin, or red haired, or unusually fair, you will of course want to choose for him shades that are correct for the pure brunette, red haired or blond type. Every woman knows these color rules and by following them in dressing her boy, she emphasizes his coloring and bring out all his charm.

Choose your boy's clothing carefully then, taking into account his type. If you make his clothing yourself choose good material, it pays in the end. Sew every seam twice so they will stand hard wear. Fit the boyish figures trimly and the finished garments will look neat and trim.

For underclothing there is the comfortable well cut athletic garment made of light weight cross-barred material. These garments are usually made with adjustable shoulder straps and non-breakable buttons.

Comfort an Essential

Well fitted shoes are very important. It is important to the child's welfare and happiness that his foot is fitted to a shoe just right in length and width, for a shoe too large is as uncomfortable as one too small. Stockings that are too large or too small make a big difference in the child's comfort.

One teacher noted that a boy who had been making good grades all year quite suddenly became irritable and restless. He seemed to be in good health the school nurse could find nothing wrong, until it was discovered by chance that the boy was wearing a pair of shoes, expensive ones, too, that had been given him by a relative, the said shoes not fitting him at all and causing him all kinds of discomfort. Once the trouble was remedied, the boy was back to normal once more. Bloomer elastic too tight or clothing too snug, so that it pulls at the neck when they bend over the desk all make the child uncomfortable and inattentive and irritable, so it behoves a mother to watch out and have all garments roomy, but not too large.

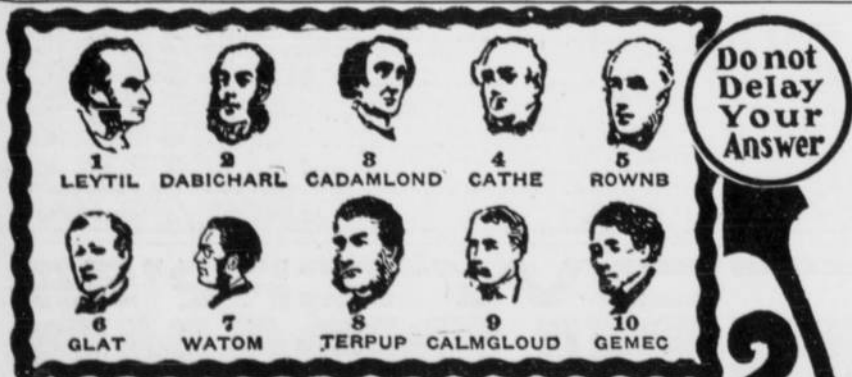
Reputable shoe

houses in the city are only too pleased to send out measure charts to country mothers so that it isn't necessary to order shoes from the mail catalog, getting them a size larger each time whether they fit or not. The measure chart shows how to measure the width and length, and when the shoes are ordered they are exactly right, and they do not cost any more ordered in this way.

Plan your boys clothing with the same care you plan your own. When he is once properly outfitted he will take more pride in keeping himself clean and neat. He will have more of the self assurance, that comes with knowing that one is properly dressed.



Three healthy, happy fellows—Sons of Mrs. Whitmore, writer of the above article.



Who Are These Men?

You can easily guess the names of these 10 leading Fathers of Confederation. They are purposely misspelled above. For example No. 4 is TACHE. The other 9 are all found in the following list: Macdonald, Galt, Mowat, Archibald, Brown, McGee, Tupper, Tache, McDougall, Tilley. Now write them down in their proper order as pictured above. Who is No. 1, No. 2, etc. up to No. 10? Follow the rules carefully to be sure of a prize. You have an equal opportunity to win. **YOUR ENTRY NEED NOT COST YOU A PENNY! SPECIAL PRIZES GIVEN FOR PROMPTNESS!**

This Great "Diamond Jubilee" Contest

is held so that you or your friends may quickly and easily prove the remarkable, guaranteed values in "UNITED" Hosiery, Underwear, etc., from the world's leading mills now offered at money-saving prices, direct-by mail. Send answer at once. It obligates you in no way and it is not necessary to sell anything.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES:

- 1—You must be 12 or over and not connected with this Co. Only one answer from each person.
- 2—Write your answer in ink on sheet of paper. Put your name and address at top of sheet stating whether MR., MRS. or MISS. Also name of this paper.
- 3—Prizes awarded by 3 Independent Judges according to skill displayed in solving names and in general appearance of answer. Contest closes August 31st, 1927.
- 4—On receipt of your answer, you will be asked to select a few samples of guaranteed values from our Catalogue. This one easily-fulfilled condition qualifies your answer for these wonderful prizes.

Immediate Award for Correct Answer

Send in your answer at once. If names are correct you will receive an IMMEDIATE Award in addition to the prize you can win!

We want good agents everywhere.
Write at once for details.

United Hosiery Co., Limited
Dept. 74 Toronto 2, Ontario

WIN
\$1500.00

PRIZES in GOLD

- 1st PRIZE, \$500
2nd PRIZE, \$300
3rd PRIZE, \$150

and 23 other valuable cash awards.





Be sure and take along a

Jiffy-O
HOOKLESS

Sleeveless Outfit

JIFFY-O is a new sleeveless, "Hookless" working outfit, designed especially for working or playing—men who garden, fish, farmers, mechanics, etc. Can be put on and taken off in a jiffy. No buttons to catch or come off. Proof against dirt, dust, grease and grime. The sleeveless feature insures a refreshing coolness during the hottest weather.

Get a JIFFY-O today and be properly equipped for work and play.

PEABODY OVERALL
COMPANY LIMITED

23

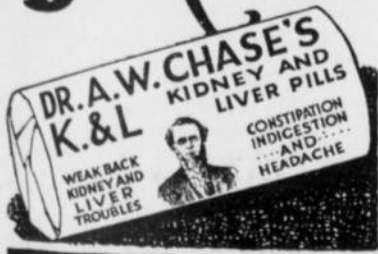
Brantford - Ont.
Also makers of
high-grade
overalls and
work shirts.



If your dealer
cannot show you a
JIFFY-O garment
with its special
"Hookless"
fastener, write
direct, giving
dealer's name.

Jiffy-O
GARMENTS

for
Backache



High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension)
Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.
Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.
Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.
Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.
Ultra-Violet Radiation.
REASONABLE RATES
Comfortable and Cheerful Environment
Write for fuller information
The Mineral Springs Sanatorium
ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

PATTERNS FOR BOYS



No. 2192—Practical Suit for Play. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The 4-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 36-inch contrasting and ¾ yard of 27-inch lining.

No. 2765—Boys' Suit. Cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2041—Child's Rompers. Cuts in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. The 3-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 30-inch contrasting.

No. 2352—For Small Lads of 2, 4 and 6 years. The 4-year size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material for blouse, and 1 yard of 40-inch material for trousers.

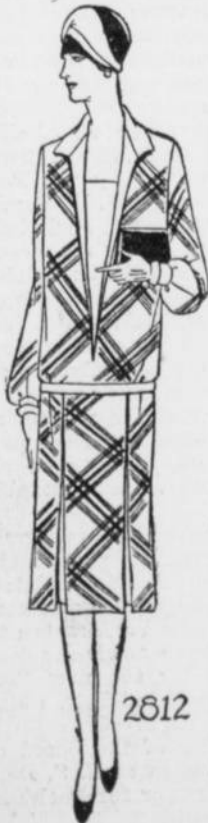
No. 2059—Boys' Suit. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2326—Boys' Coat. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2010—Boys' Blouse. Cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

How to Order Patterns: Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15 cents in stamps or money order for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Lines That Slenderize



In our SUMMER Fashion Magazine, appear many styles that help to make the figure appear more slender and youthful.

In addition to these are a hundred or more especially suitable for the Miss and some cute styles for children.

Also articles devoted to Beauty, Millinery, etc. Send 10 cents in stamps or silver for your copy, addressing Fashion Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MELOTTE

ORIGINAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Will save its price in one year from the cream it will save.

Under the most severe tests, "Melotte" has been finally accepted as **The World's Greatest Cream Saver**—the most easily operated, and the most reasonably priced machine on the market.

We will give you a big allowance on your old machine, a 10 days' Free Trial on Your Own Farm, and the most generous time in which to pay up if you decide to keep Melotte.

Write today for full particulars

R.A. LISTER CO

CANADA LTD

WINNIPEG · TORONTO · REGINA · EDMONTON



Practical Floors of LASTING BEAUTY

Every farm home needs practical, inexpensive Dominion Linoleum. Its attractive, cheery colours and pretty designs make any room brighter and more pleasant to live in.

Dominion Linoleum wears for years under the hardest usage. And what if the men folk do track dirt in? Light mopping removes every trace of disorder.

This sensible floor comes in widths up to twelve feet and is easy and quick to lay. There are designs suitable for every room. Choose them for YOUR home and give it floor beauty at little cost.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

Dominion Linoleum Rugs give wonderful wear. Beautiful designs for every room. Popular sizes. Low prices. They need no fastening of any kind and will not tear, crack or curl at the edges.



At House Furnishing
and General Stores
everywhere
Made in Canada

Dominion Linoleum

Beautifies Your Home

News from the Organizations

U.G.G. to Have New Terminal

United Grain Growers Limited are building a new terminal elevator at Port Arthur, to have a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels, which will be the most modern and best equipped elevator on the continent. The site of this elevator is alongside Elevator "H," a small terminal elevator with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, which was recently disposed of by the company. The site has been owned for a number of years by United Grain Growers, and three years ago some preliminary foundation and dredging work was done. Just now the big task is driving piles for the foundation on which the new structure is to rest. Twenty-two thousand of these are required, and two big pile drivers are swinging away, putting a total of 240 piles into place every day. Pouring concrete for the superstructure is to commence within a few days, and will proceed all summer. It is hoped to have that part of the work completed by freeze-up.

The new elevator, of reinforced concrete throughout, will embody all the best features of design which have been worked out in recent years and a number of special features which have not previously appeared in any elevator and which have been designed for United Grain Growers Limited to meet requirements based on the experience of the company. It will not only be the most modern terminal elevator in Canada, but also the one equipped for the most rapid handling either in receiving or shipping grain.

One of the most important features is the large number of new bins provided, more than 550, with capacities ranging from 4,000 to 30,000 bushels each. In recent years the number of different grades of grain to be handled has much increased, and frequently elevators have had to refuse grain consigned to them because they could not provide different bins for all the grades. Consequently in designing this elevator special methods of construction were adopted to give an unusually large number of bins.

Automatic car dumpers in the new elevator will enable a car of grain to be unloaded in five minutes. Drying facilities will be installed to take care of 1,000 bushels per hour. There will be approximately 30 cleaners. Seventeen elevating legs are included in the design, three for receiving, four for shipping, seven for cleaning, two for screenings and one for the dryer.—C. D. Howe, of Port Arthur, is the consulting engineer.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Perhaps the most interesting development of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool during the past month has been in connection with the purchase by the Pool of the Sherwood Building, Regina, for use as the Headquarters of the Pool. This is a commodious three-storied building with basement and storage floor, which has been acquired by the Pool from the estate of the late G. W. Brown for the sum of \$200,000. The Pool Head Office will continue to occupy the second floor of the building, and the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. is now occupying the third floor. Officials of the Pool state that the acquisition of this modern fire-proof building not only has an abundance of first-class office space for the Pool staff, but that the renting of space not now required for Pool purposes assures the organization of all the space it requires at a reasonable cost.

Some alterations have been in progress in the building during the past month and these are now just about completed.

The Saskatchewan Pool has also continued its weekly radio broadcasts and recently began to use its newly acquired call letters, CJBK, for the new Pool studio in the Sherwood building, which has just been much improved.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors the resignation of R. S. Dundas, Pelly, Sask., director for Pool District No. 7 and a member for Saskatchewan of the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency, was received. Mr. Dundas found it necessary to resign

on account of pressure of private business, and his successor will be elected as soon as possible. In the meantime he continues a member of the Board until his successor is elected.

A special meeting of Wheat Pool delegates was called for June 8, to consider the advisability of prepaying the balance of the indebtedness of the Pool to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which amounts to approximately \$7,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is due in any event on August 1, with interest on the remainder.

A policy of group insurance for Pool employees, authorized by the annual meeting of the delegates last October, was inaugurated recently, and under this policy each Pool employee may take out life insurance policy for \$1,000 at a cost of 60 cents monthly. Unfortunately one claim has already been presented to the insurance company resulting from the death of an employee of the Winnipeg office of the Pool.

Manitoba Livestock Producers

The directors of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, announce definite plans for an active organization campaign to begin as soon as seeding is completed. Roy McPhail, president of the organization, has been appointed managing-director, and will take full charge of the field work. An office is to be established at Brandon where the public may apply for full information in regard to the Livestock Pool. Contracts and standard incorporation papers are prepared and will be supplied to local committees as soon as they are ready to organize.

The policy of the central association is to concentrate its efforts in a few localities where conditions are favorable for co-operative marketing. Likewise, the officials of district associations are urged to begin their canvass for contracts at one or two points adjacent to the heaviest stock-producing areas in the territory. The limits of the district in which the association shall have power to function is a matter for discussion at the preliminary meeting. It is intended that a number of places on one or more lines of railway will be included in the territory, but it is not necessary for them all to be organized before they begin business. Associations are advised to accept stock for delivery where there is a sufficient amount contracted to make regular shipments from any one loading point. The contract requires local directors to give notice to this effect. Until they do so, members, of course, are free to sell in the usual way.

Existing local associations and U.F.M. shipping clubs are being invited to take part in the organization campaign. Many of these societies have been established for a number of years, and the experience gained by those in charge cannot fail to be of considerable assistance to others now engaging in the same line of work. In most cases these local societies will form a basis for the development of large scale units operating under a contract system.

Co-operative Wool Growers Busy

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited advise that contracts received to date indicate that the organization will have a very busy season. Up to the end of May 319 contracts covering 23,688 fleeces have been received from domestic sheep-owners in Saskatchewan and 189 contracts covering 9,784 fleeces from Manitoba sheep-owners, while additional contracts are being received by every mail. The shipping office at Regina has been very busy during May forwarding the wool sacks, paper twine, sheep dip, and other supplies required by these prospective shippers.

The wool warehouse at Portage la Prairie and Regina are now both open and shipments of wool can be handled at either point. The heavy rains of the last month have improved the appearance of the clip considerably and it is expected that there will be a higher percentage of bright wool than for several years past.



Priced from \$4.09 to \$16.50

Your Car Deserves One

More Than Human — It Never Forgets

With a BOYCE MOTO METER mounted on the radiator cap of your car, your engine is constantly guarded against the dangers of over-heating.

Right before your eyes, every moment you drive, this never-sleeping sentry warns you of motor trouble before it becomes serious.

The careful motorist—the man who wants to protect his motor car investment realizes the sterling worth of this ever dependable heat indicator. He appreciates, too—the beauty it adds to any make or type of car.

Over 10,000,000 in use.

BOYCE MOTO METER

MADE IN CANADA

FACTORY AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO

MADE IN FIVE FOREIGN FACTORIES

Sale Notes

Every Branch of this Bank undertakes to handle sale notes. You may discount them or leave them for safety, and whichever you do the Bank will notify the makers and make collection. You may be sure that the notes will receive every attention. 38

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

182 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1670.

THREE MILLION ACRES

— IN —
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED
ON REASONABLE TERMS

Write for free attractive booklet, which gives complete information and particulars about the Company's lands in Western Canada, to—

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton

The Fortnight with the U.F.A.

Attendance at the Junior U.F.A. conference, to be held at the University of Alberta, from June 8 to 14 inclusive, promises to exceed last year's total by a large margin. The conference may prove to be the largest since the formation of the branch. An address by President Wood will form a feature of the conference and the syllabus for university week will include lectures and addresses by members of the university staff. A number of members of the U.F.A. government will also speak, and the Juniors will engage in a public speaking contest.

Municipal hail insurance, which was introduced in Alberta as the result of a long agitation by the United Farmers of Alberta, is now firmly established and its scope shows substantial expansion year by year. The year 1926 was one of more than ordinary severity, damages by hail being extensive, but rates of from five to eight and a half per cent. sufficed to cover the losses. It is pointed out by A. H. Tovell, manager of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, that in the last eight years, 1919 to 1926 inclusive, the private companies charged \$11,014,516.26 in premiums and paid losses amounting to \$6,832,941.56, whereas the charges of the co-operative system organized under the Municipal Hail Insurance Board was \$9,612,247.87 in premiums, the losses paid totalled \$8,085,994.66 and reserve of \$768,661.82 was established and is the property of the supporters of municipal hail insurance. As a comparison of these figures shows, there has thus been a saving of four million dollars in the eight years under the municipal plan.

The sign-up campaign of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the second series of contracts is to be launched on June 20. In preparation for the campaign there will be a meeting of delegates in Calgary on June 6, to be followed by a co-operative rally on June 8, to which officers of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., the premiers of the three prairie provinces, federal members of Alberta constituencies and members of the Alberta legislature and presidents of community clubs have been invited. Judging by the interest displayed in the plans for the campaign, there is every prospect of an enthusiastic send-off for the mid-summer drive for renewal of membership in the Pool.

A terminal elevator site at Vancouver has been purchased by the Alberta Pool at a price of \$15,000. The site is an excellent one on Burrard Inlet. No. 2 terminal elevator, owned by the Dominion government, is, of course, under lease to the Pool.

U.F.C. Saskatchewan Section

During the past few weeks the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, has been busy organizing Local Councils. It was found that the old method of organization did not provide a close enough bond between the local units and the central office, but on the other hand tended to develop too much power at headquarters. The central executive is very desirous of increasing the responsibility of the local lodges in the welfare of the organization. And to this end the idea of the local councils is being developed.

The local council will be formed at the most convenient centre for a group of five or six local lodges. The point chosen will depend very largely upon the local conditions, such as railway communication, business centre, community hall, etc. The details of the representation are being worked out. It has been suggested that two members of each local lodge should be delegates to the council. One of these delegates will be appointed for the year, the other delegate will be chosen each month from the committee of the local lodges whose particular business will be brought up before the council.

It is recommended that each local lodge shall form similar committees, such as publicity, membership, economic, social, grievance, junior, etc., and that month by month the particular work of each committee shall be discussed by the local council.

It is hoped by this means to co-ordinate the work of the various local lodges;

to have a central local authority to take charge of all local matters of interest such as joint picnics, arrangements for local speaking tours, plans for increasing membership in the district, and other matters of special local interest. The strong local lodges will thus be able to help the weaker ones; members of the different local lodges will become better acquainted with each other; persons of organizing ability and executive skill will be more likely to come to the front, and the whole will work to the better advantage of the association.

Several councils have already been formed and it is hoped soon to have the whole of the province covered in this way.

Sask. Birdmen's Good Year

The end of May witnessed the close of the storage pool operated by the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool and the commencement of the fourth Egg Pool for 1927. It is anticipated that this latest pool will continue for five or six weeks and be paid out at its conclusion.

The change of system from that under which the pool first commenced to function in 1926 has meant a great deal to the poultry producers of this province, and it is believed that, when the curtain falls at the close of this year, the membership are going to have very good reason to feel gratified with the operation of their pool for 1927.

Considerably more than 18,000 members are now signed up, including 1,042 merchants, and this number is being continually augmented.

Arrangements are under way by which the culling of non-producing hens will be undertaken in certain districts this year by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the pool, and the pool has been successful in enlisting the support of the department in rendering assistance to turkey producers this year by helping them select their breeding stock. The birds selected will be banded on the leg and lists will be compiled of those producers having suitable birds for sale.

As a result of the success which has crowned the efforts of the pool this year in the operation of the egg pools, and in view of the excellent prospects for a splendid poultry season during which the pool will operate its own feeding and killing stations, the feeling is growing that 1928 will find the poultry producers of Saskatchewan lined up almost 100 per cent. behind this big co-operative movement.

Russian Wheat Marketing

The formation of a special grain centre in the Soviet Union last summer, known as Khlebocentr, was necessitated by the rapid growth of co-operative grain marketing, according to M. Lulinsky, director of Selskoyuz America in New York, American trading agency of the Russian agricultural co-operatives. Khlebocentr was started by 47 organizations of agricultural co-operatives, uniting over 1,800,000 farms. "The grain marketed co-operatively in Soviet Russia proper has increased from 5-350,000 bushels in 1922-23 to 86,700,000 bushels last year," Lulinsky said; "during the present year over 100,000,000 bushels will be handled by the co-operative. The new organization will bring much greater elasticity and efficiency to the problem of co-operative grain marketing."

"About 50 per cent. of the grain purchases of Khlebocentr are made on commission for the State Bank (which runs a chain of grain elevators), the consumers' co-operatives and the State Grain Corporation. Khlebocentr will be active in grain export operations."

"The membership of the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Union is now about 7,500,000. It has nearly tripled during the past two years."

At Vancouver good progress is being made on the erection of the million bushel addition to the U.G.G. terminal elevator. This addition and the new shipping berth, which will enable two vessels to be loaded at once, will be ready at the opening of the shipping season for the 1927 crop.



"PULLEY-GRIP IS WONDERFUL"

"I have used a Goodyear Klingtite Belt for four seasons' threshing. In appearance it is a new belt yet, showing practically no wear. Its pulley-grip is wonderful, even in adverse weather conditions. I noticed this in particular when we were threshing with the thermometer standing at 12 below zero."—E. L. Collins, Corinne, Sask.

You will get your threshing done a whole lot easier, faster and at lower cost with a Goodyear Klingtite Belt. This belt is scientifically designed and built for farm power duty. It holds the pulleys in a powerful, slipless grip. It runs loosely, favoring the engine bearings and making the most of fuel. It is weather-proof, trouble-proof. Eliminates re-setting because it does not shrink and is subject to only the minimum of stretch. Requires no dressing; needs no breaking-in.

Goodyear Belts are made in endless type for engine drives and in cut lengths

for lighter drives. They are sold by Goodyear Farm Service Stations.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR

MADE IN CANADA

BELTS

Prospector's, Auto and Bell Tents

Wall Tents for sporting, surveying, and general camp purposes. **GUARANTEED WATERPROOF and draught-proof.**

Two sizes and three qualities of Canvas.



Packed in bag convenient for carrying on the running board of auto, fitted with all necessary guys and runners.

HEIGHT OF WALLS 2 FT.

Material	Length and width	Total Height	Floor Space	Price with out Pegs and Poles
8 oz. White Tent Duck	10 ft. x 8 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	80 sq. ft.	\$22.50 each
Green Willesden Proofed Tent Duck	10 ft. x 8 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.	80 sq. ft.	\$23.95 each
8 oz. White Tent Duck	8 ft. x 6 ft.	6 ft.	48 sq. ft.	\$16.25 each
Green Willesden Proofed Tent Duck	8 ft. x 6 ft.	6 ft.	48 sq. ft.	\$16.95 each
Olive Green Proofed Special Light weight Tent Cloth, made from finest Egyptian Cambric	8 ft. x 6 ft.	6 ft.	48 sq. ft.	\$17.25 each

Genuine British Army RIDING SADDLES at Unbeatable Prices

These are amazing value, and cannot be equalled at three times the price. They are made of the VERY BEST ENGLISH LEATHER and are reconditioned, equal to new in our own harness works at Liverpool.

They are all complete with stirrup leathers, irons and leather cinch, as shown. **\$5.95**

Each

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

The JOHN LANGDON CO. OF CANADA
450 MAIN STREET - WINNIPEG

Buy, Sell or Exchange through our "Classified" columns.

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

STEEL BELT LACING



Alligator Steel Belt Lacing gives extremely long service. The tight Alligator grip of steel protects the belt ends where trouble usually starts. Quick and easy to put on, too. Use the two sections of hinge pin. Follow directions. Recommended by agricultural schools, manufacturers of farm machinery and belting and by millions of farmers.

Your regular dealer has the size you need in stock.

Spreading Better Farm Methods

Continued from Page 3

cent. of selects in individual market shipments are now not uncommon. In several counties better bull campaigns have been put on with the most gratifying results. In Oxford alone the percentage of pure-bred bulls was increased from 57.7 in 1921 to 95.2 in 1926.

In Perth 238 scrubs were banished in two years and in one township, Fullerton, none but pure-bred bulls are now kept, while in Blanchard, Downie and Hibbert townships the numbers of unregistered bulls are one, four and three respectively.

It seems but yesterday that the first "20,000-pound cow" was looked upon as a marvel. Today a 20,000-pound milk record no longer evokes special comment. On February 1 of last year the representatives took over the work of cow testing from the Federal Department of Agriculture and as a result a still further improvement in dairy production may be expected. Prior to this a systematic effort was undertaken to put the sheep husbandry on a more satisfactory footing, and as part of this work 134 co-operative sheep dipping tanks were established, in which over 21,000 sheep were dipped last year. As part of this same general effort, castration and docking of market lambs

The Grain Growers' Guide

is now the common practice and consumers' demands as to weights at butchering time are generally observed.

Not the least valuable of the services rendered by the agricultural representatives is in creating greater unity between town and country. The representatives, of course, have their headquarters in urban centers and, located there, they have formed a connecting link between the two great elements in our population. Leading townsmen accept as a special honor the privilege of attendance at banquets or debates with which short courses close. Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, as already stated, are glad to co-operate in stimulating competitions among young lads and girls in baby beef, bacon hog, potato and poultry production and in home gardening. The young people, by their debates in junior and more advanced associations, and by attendance at functions where rural and urban meet, gain confidence in themselves. The whole effect is to raise agriculture to a higher plane and to assist in assuring the farm of its proper and enduring place in the general economy. Farming is being made at once, more profitable and more enjoyable.

Help Counties to Specialize

More recently two new developments have been undertaken. Preparations have been made for a systematic agricultural survey of each county with a view of discovering the special needs and best line of productive ability of each. For the purpose of assisting in this work, county advisory councils are being formed, these councils consist of bona fide farmers appointed by county councils, holding office, after the first year, for two years, half the members retiring annually and the councils holding at least two meetings in each year to lay out working programs.

Herein again is being shown a general spirit of co-operation. From the beginning county councils have been required to contribute \$500 a year towards the cost of maintaining the office of the local representative. Some councils have gone far beyond that with grants running up to three or four thousand a year each. Simcoe, for example, is giving \$1,000 for a county exhibit to be put on at the Canadian National Exhibition under the direction of the local representative and other counties are taking similar action.

In this representative system, as in all other like movements, everything depends on the men behind and in it. In this respect the representative service has been singularly fortunate. F. W. Hodson, one of the brightest minds ever engaged in Ontario progressive farm movements, was, I believe, when superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, the first to originate the idea of a local connecting link between the agricultural college and Department of Agriculture.

Fortunate in Personnel

Honorable Nelson Monteith, a graduate of the O.A.C. and a man of progressive ideas, while minister of agriculture, started the system and Mr. Monteith's most efficient and public spirited deputy (C. C. James) put the system on its feet. Selections of local representatives were, almost wholly, wisely made from the beginning onward by the record. Among the earliest appointees were F. H. Reid, now superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe; W. A. Munro, at present superintendent of Rosthern Farm; R. S. Hamer, chief of the cattle division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; J. H. Hare, Poultry Commissioner for Alberta; and F. C. Hart, who originated the school fair idea is now serving as director of co-operation in the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Finally there is R. S. Duncan, born at Clearwater, Manitoba, who graduated at Quelp, at 21 years of age, entered on the service as assistant to Hart in Waterloo in 1909, served as representative in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham from 1910 to 1917 when he became supervisor of representatives and in 1920 began seven years of service as director. The progress made in the last ten years is sufficient proof of his capacity for the work in which he is engaged.

MASSEY-HARRIS

BINDER

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER FOR ITS RELIABILITY

Year after year the Massey-Harris Binder has proved so dependable in operation that it has come to be known as

"The Best Binder for All Conditions of Crops"

Uses Less Twine on Every Sheaf

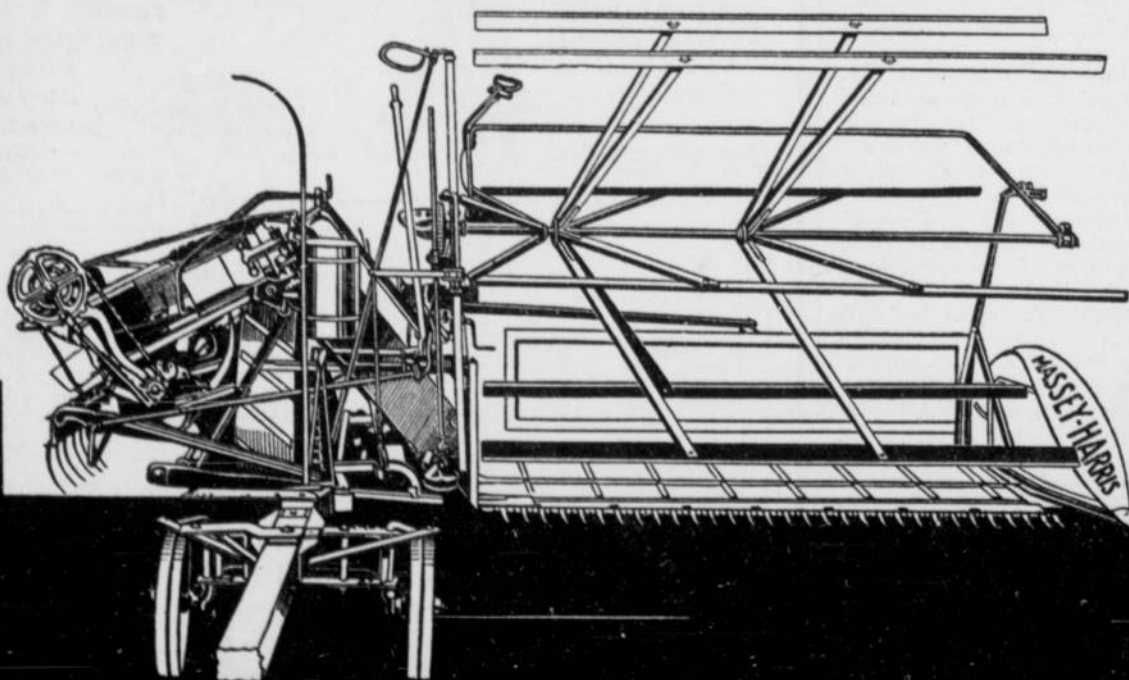
Costs Less for Up-Keep

Lasts Longer Than Others

Easier Operated and Controlled

Light in Draft

ASK THE MASSEY-HARRIS LOCAL AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TORONTO.

MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1847 — 80 YEARS AGO

WINNIPEG.

EDMONTON.

REGINA.

SASKATOON.

SWIFT CURRENT.

YORKTON.

CALGARY.

EDMONTON.

WINNIPEG.

VANCOUVER.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

CHAPTER XXII

The Pursuit

It became a custom with me, as the days grew long and soft, to make excursions into the plains. The settlement had not yet been harassed, and it began to look as if the coming of the men of Kildonan had put an end to the strife that had, up till a few months previously, marked the establishment of the Colony. The deep-laid plans of the North-westers at Montreal had not yet borne fruit, but we knew nothing of these plans then, and my young mind was not concerned with them. I had pleasanter things to think of.

The great plains enchanted me. As spring merged into summer the grass grew thick as heather, and the sight of this plentiful expanse, flattening to the breezes or pulsating with color as the clouds passed across the blue-white vault of the sky, filled me with a strange desire to lose myself in its vast, luscious stretches. Accordingly, I turned my face to the West one sunny morning, and headed for the horizon, my musket in the crook of my arm and my back laden with blankets, a few cooking utensils, and a meagre supply of oatmeal and tea. The sun was my compass. I rose with it, and took to my blankets with its setting. The prairies were alive with birds. I was constantly stumbling across the young nests of prairie chickens, and feasted daily on the eggs, cooking them over a fire of dried grass. Occasionally I shot wild ducks, and enjoyed a roasted delicacy. Then to the West again. I could feel a new strength and vigor coursing through my veins, and I used to stand erect at times and shout aloud with the sheer joy of living.

At last my gangling frame was being rapidly fortified with sturdy flesh. In a few weeks I felt like a new man; indeed I looked like one, for I had filled out at such an amazing rate that my clothes began to feel skimpy. From a gangling youth I developed, over-night, one might say, into a powerful, vital man.

One morning I was awakened by a strange vibration of the sod under my head, and rising sleepily to my feet, I looked about me. To my consternation, I saw that the prairie to the West was black with a moving herd of buffaloes. As far as my eyes could see, this tossing black tide existed. It reached the horizon on the North, and blackened the horizon on the South. I was transfixed by the stupendous spectacle; there must have been millions of the animals in the vast herd. For an hour it moved past to the North, and then the Southern horizon cleared. Fascinated, I decided to follow the herd discreetly, my mind playing with the hope of getting a lucky shot at a lag-gard animal.

For days I camped in the wake of the great beasts, but they steadily out-distanced me, and finally their tracks led me to the margin of a vast inland sea of fresh water. Here, on the grassy margin of this immense lake, I camped for a day and a night. Then, mindful of the settlement and of my dear ones, I set my face to the morning sun and started for the Forks.

On the second day of my homeward tramp, along towards sundown, I sighted a camp fire in a clump of poplars, and approaching it with a friendly hail, I found myself under the scrutiny of three men. One of them was a white man of some bearing; his companions were swarthy Metis.

I passed the time of day civilly, whereupon the white man uttered something to his companions and grudgingly returned my greeting. I noticed then that the white man had only one good arm. The other hung, deformed and useless, at his side.

"My name is Stewart," I announced, speaking in the Gaelic. "I am on my way to the settlement at the Forks, where my people are."

The Metis exchanged meaning looks, and one of them laughed. The one-armed one turned on the half-breeds

with fury in his face, silenced them with a few fierce words in the French, and turned to me again.

"I am MacDonald,—MacDonald of Garth," he replied. He tapped his useless arm, and a bitter smile twisted his face. "People call me Bras Croche MacDonald when my back is turned. So your name is Stewart, is it? It's a name that's scarce in the fur country."

"But a good name for all that," I answered quickly, for the leer on his fiery face and the twist in his tongue flicked my temper.

"Doubtless," he agreed insolently. "You'll be on your way to the settlement, you say? Man, you're apt to find it a changed place, whatever, — ferry greatly changed."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked with sudden suspicion, for his leer said more than his words.

"The settlement is maybe not as healthy as it was when you saw it last," he answered drily. "But sit down, young fellow, and eat a bite."

"What has happened at the Forks?" I demanded, a sudden chill gripping my bowels.

"How do I know?" he replied easily. "I never said anything happened. But some of your friends were toying with the idea of leaving for Upper Canada when I left the Forks. It's barely possible you'll miss some kenneled faces when you get back there."

"Then there has been trouble at the settlement?" I asked.

"It depends on what you call by that name," replied MacDonald of Garth, cynically. "There was a bit of a stir, but no funerals."

"I'm on my way," I broke out angrily, and without another word I turned my back on Bras Croche MacDonald and his grinning companions and set off into the East.

As I strode out of the bluff into the shadowing land an outburst of coarse laughter followed me. But I cared little for that, and only quickened my pace till, scourged by growing fears, I was almost running across the prairie. But darkness soon checked my headlong pace, and realizing the long road that lay ahead of me, I halted at a convenient bluff, built a fire, and ate some supper. Presently the moon appeared in the East, and with its rising, I tramped out my fire, strapped my belongings on my back, and set out again across the ghostly plain. Hour after hour I trudged, marking my course by a great glittering star. Of fatigue, strangely enough, I had no feeling. So the long night passed, and presently I became aware of the drowsy prattings of awakening birds. The moon was riding high clouds, but a strange pallor marked the Eastern horizon, and soon to my joy, the sun thrust a ruddy rim over the horizon, and the sleeping plains awakened to a new day. I rested for a brief spell, located what seemed to be familiar landmarks far to the East, and set off again with renewed speed. Presently I sighted smoke, then a serpentine stretch of trees. Another hour of trudging, and I was on the outskirts of the settlement.

My mother heard me thumping at the door, and crying my name, limped forward to meet me.

"Oh, my laddie," she cried, as she stroked my hair. "They said ye were gone away, but I knew you'd be coming back for your mother."

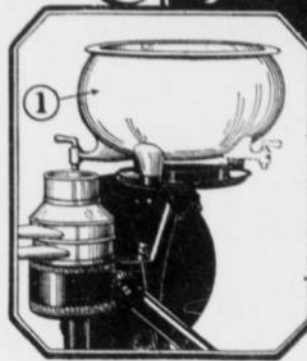
Then, to my consternation, she told me about the great exodus of our people, and as she talked, I cursed myself for a thousand fools for dawdling my time away on the plains.

"It was Campbell of Archurgle," cried my mother. "Campbell and Duncan Cameron and Yellow Head MacDonald. They coaxed us and threatened us. They said the Chippeway Indians were coming to murder us in our beds. When that failed to move us the rascals took to the trees at night and fired shots at our back doors. Then Captain Macdonnell gave himself up into their hands, and they took him away."

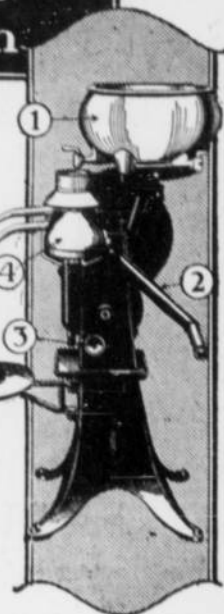
"They took Miles Macdonnell away," I cried, scarce believing my ears.

You will appreciate this new De Laval feature

The Turnable Supply Can



Separator users who have seen and tried the new 1927 De Laval are pleased with the turnable supply can—it is so handy and convenient. The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl can be put in place or removed, even though the supply can is filled with milk. This is just one of a number of new features on the 1927 Series De Laval Separators, which



are everywhere being praised as the best separators ever made. Other features are:

2. Easier Turning: For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines.

3. Oil Window: The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl: All new De Laval have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG

PETERBOROUGH
VANCOUVER

You can't afford to use any other separator, because the new De Laval skims cleaner, are easier to handle and operate, are more convenient, and soon pay for themselves. Trade in your old separator as partial payment. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest De Laval office for full information.

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE ?



The property that is planted, of course—not only because of its beauty and the comfortable living conditions it affords, but because you know that you would be protected against summer heat and winter cold. A grove provides grateful shade from the summer sun, traps snow drifts and breaks the force of blizzards, thus effecting a great saving in fuel every winter, as well as in feed for the cattle.

You can have the prosperous looking farmstead shown above at a surprisingly low cost by planting Trees, Shrubs, Fruits and Flowers supplied by us on the recommendation of our representative in your district, who will call and discuss the matter with you, if you will write us.

He is a trained Horticulturist, who will give you valuable advice and information—free of charge. The nursery stock he recommends has been proven hardy in the plantings of our many thousand customers on the prairies, and is **guaranteed to grow.**

The low cost of starting a planting plan as shown above will agreeably surprise you. Write tonight.

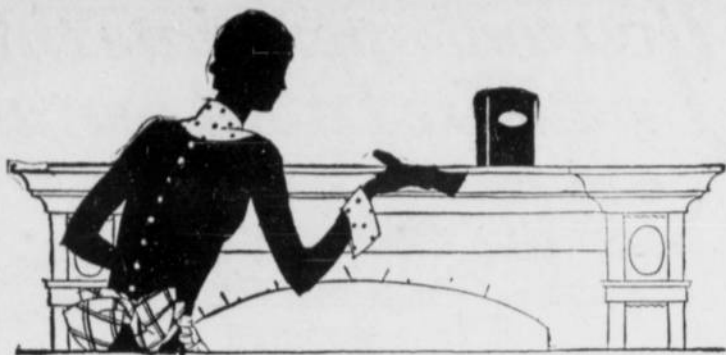


Prairie Nurseries Limited

Estevan - Sask.

Largest Growers of Trees and Shrubs in Canada.

"BUILT ON SERVICE"



Use DUCO for hundreds of home uses

PAINTING in the home used to be considered a man's job but DUCO has changed that old idea.

Brush DUCO has a particular appeal to women. It is so easy to apply and it dries in less than an hour. Thousands of women are using DUCO who never did any painting before.

When you go to buy DUCO, people may tell you that other products are just as good. Don't be misled. Insist on getting *genuine* DUCO.

DUCO Clear and four DUCO Stains are now added to the wide range of colors.

DUCO

There is only ONE Duco—DUPONT Duco

Distributors for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:
The J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO., LIMITED
Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

Made in Canada solely by

FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED

Halifax Montreal Toronto Sudbury Winnipeg Vancouver W11

Engravings of
HORSES, CATTLE,
POULTRY from
DRAWINGS or
PHOTOGRAPHS



POSTER DESIGNS
for
RURAL FAIRS,
HONEY, BUTTER
& CHEESE LABELS

Guide readers requiring Engravings of any kind should write us for prices and suggestions.

We offer unexcelled service at very reasonable terms. Dept. A

British & Colonial Press Limited

376 Donald Street - Winnipeg

Telephones: 23 859 23 850

Sell surplus farm equipment with a *Classified Ad.*

"Ay, the poor man is far on his way to Upper Canada by now," answered my mother sadly. "But you would come across him, Donald, for Campbell told us you had gone ahead to Upper Canada."

"He lied in his black throat," I cried. "I have been out on the plains, and never guessed at such treachery as this."

At my words my mother raised her hands—a gesture common with her when she was greatly upset, and cried: "Oh, the rascal! The black sheep of the flock. But what but treachery could be expected from a Campbell of Creech. Your father always said that it was easier for a Campbell to pass through the eye of a needle than to enter the Kingdom of God. There has been no good in them since Glencoe. Well, you are here, Donald, and I ask no more. But *ochanorie*. My heart chilled to see them go. I counted them as they paddled past—a hundred and forty of them; the Gunns, the Bannermans, the Mackays, the Mathesons, the Sutherlands . . ."

"The Sutherlands," I repeated, staring blankly at my mother, and striving to keep my pounding heart from rising into my throat, "the Sutherlands!"

"Ay, they've gone with the rest, and, —what am I thinking about,—Bessie left a letter for you."

She stepped to the table, and gave me a letter that lay in her knitting basket. Tearing it open with shaking hands I read:

Dear Donald:

I know not where you are this night, and my head is in such a dwam that I cannot think clearly at all, yet I must leave some word for you, so that, if you are hereabouts, you will know that I am thinking of you in the midst of this dreadful anxiety and confusion. Your mother will have it that you are out on the plains. Indeed, Donald, we were all sure about that, but Campbell (he does not like you, Donald) has spread the gossip that you have gone on towards Upper Canada, and will meet us on the river. How much he knows I cannot tell. He is cunning, and father says that he is hand in glove with the Northwest people. He has been doing his best to persuade us to sell our gear and go to Upper Canada. Mother says he has given some of the women folks presents. He has tried to talk to me a dozen times since you went away, Donald. How I hate him! Everything is topsy-turvy now, for nearly all the families have at last agreed to go to Upper Canada in the care of the Northwesters. They promise us free land there, and peaceful surroundings. My father is greatly cast down over the turn things have taken, but he says the road to Upper Canada is the only safe road open to us now.

So in the morning, Donald, I go with my people to the new country. I am all a tremble with the thought of it, but as father says, it is the only way. I believe they would kill us if we stay here. All through last night the Indians chanted songs close to my window, and shots were fired the whole night through. We have no leaders now. Poor Captain Macdonell was put in irons and has been taken away to Fort William by Duncan Cameron. He did his best to keep us together, but gave himself up at last because he feared that further resistance on his part would bring about the destruction of the colony. My father, I know, advised him to give up. The settlement has been harassed, day and night, by Indians and half-breeds. Our horses have been killed. Father found poor faithful old Prince lying dead on the river-bank this morning, an arrow in his heart. The Irish redemptioners have joined hands with the Northwesters in the camp at Frog Plain. Another man called MacKenzie arrived three days ago with armed half-breeds at his back. They came, we are told, from Fort William. Nearly all our crops are destroyed. They ride over them at night and trample them into the ground. And three nights ago, Fort Douglas and the mill and stables were burned to the ground. It was terrible.

I keep wondering if we will really meet you on the river, Donald, but I

The Grain Growers' Guide

will not ask questions of Campbell. He acts as if he knows where you are, but is content to let rumours travel. And there is your poor mother. She will not move away with us. She is so sure that you will come for her. But indeed her rheumatism is so bad now that she could never stand the long journey before us. They say it is fourteen hundred miles long. It seems such a long way.

O, Donald, I wish I could speak to you before I go. Indeed, I have thought so often lately that I have been a selfish girl. I should have consented to our marriage. Then we would be together tonight, and I would not be so feared and distracted. I am ashamed of my weakness. The least excitement makes me cry now. It is strange, but something tells me that you are thinking of me tonight. I know, dear Donald, that wherever you may be, you are doing what is best for us who love you. So I will wait and pray for you, and when you come for me, I will be ready.

I hear my father praying. He is asking God to shield us all. I, too, will pray tonight, my Donald, and God will surely listen, and make us smile again. Good night, my brave and dear boy. My heart is in your keeping, and I will wait in patience for the day when you will come to me again. I know you will come. *Beannachd leat, m'endail.*
BESSIE.

Had the earth collapsed under my feet, I had not been more stunned. Pushing my mother's comforting hand from my sleeve, I went out into the liquid morning sunlight, and hardly knowing what I did, walked to the little house that had, until the day before, sheltered my heart's desire. It was empty, but not as empty as the heart that beat against the little window through which I peered.

With leaden steps I turned homeward, and as my eyes rested on the river, I caught sight of a canoe, with a solitary figure in it, coming round the bend down by. Unthinkingly, I watched it, and presently I saw that its occupant was the huge Swampy Indian called Big John,—as handy a man, on the river or ashore, as ever wore a moccasin.

He held his paddle aloft in greeting as he came opposite me, and like a flash an idea came to my mind. Running to the water's edge I motioned to Big John to draw in. A minute later I was outlining a plan to him that tested his friendship for me and mine. But Big John had not forgotten the night when my mother sat by the bedside of his young squaw, and though he said very little his black eyes gleamed as he sank his paddle and skimmed away. Within the hour his canoe pushed its nose into the river-bank opposite our door, and bidding my mother farewell, I took up my musket and a bag of victuals and climbed into Big John's canoe.

Fearful of his suspicious eyes, I lay down in the bottom of the canoe until Big John, with easy strokes, had put the settlement behind us. Then I took to the paddling also. Hour after hour we kept the canoe at a swift gait.

Well on in the afternoon Big John's paddle trailed behind him. He pointed to a grassy clearing on our left, and towards this clearing we steered. Big John stepped ashore, pulled the nose of the canoe out of the water, and pointed to the muddy bank. It had been recently trampled by many feet; and grunting something in Cree, my dusky ally walked up the bank and stooped to examine the ashes of a camp fire.

"Three hours, maybe four," he grunted, as if reading from a book. "We sleep now. Paddle tonight."

I deemed it best to take his advice, so we had a bite to eat, slept under the trees for an hour or two, and in the cool of the evening took to the paddles again. The moon was at its brightest, and we sped along swiftly till at last we came into the forest of reeds that mark the entrance of the Red into Lake Winnipeg. We passed on into the lake, to find it whipped by a sharp breeze. The water became more and more angry as we pushed along the dark shore, tossing our canoe about so much that we had difficulty in making headway.

The increasing sweep of the shore-bound rollers made our position dangerous at last, so at a sign from Big John we swung the canoe round sharply and rode the rollers to the sandy beach. Further progress being impossible that night, we selected a sheltered spot and lay down to sleep.

At the break of day we were away again, for the wind had died down and the lake was as smooth as a pond. Three hours later the ugly mouth of Winnipeg River opened before us. At Fort Alexander we met a canoe heavily laden with an Indian family, and Big John learned from them that the Nor'-West flotilla had passed up the river two hours earlier.

It must have been near noon when, rounding a rocky bend, we caught sight of the laboring flotilla. My plans had been long laid; so with a motion to Big John we thrust the canoe into mid-stream and set out boldly to overtake the pilgrims. We were soon observed, and the paddlers in the hindmost Nor'-West canoes waited for us.

"What brings you here, Stewart?" cried Duncan Cameron suspiciously, as our canoes drew together.

"The same reason that brought you Cameron," I replied, trying hard to keep the edge from my words.

The Nor'-wester eyed me closely, but he said nothing, for the people from the Forks were shouting to me. But I heard but one voice, and saw but one face, in that throng. With a single sweep of my paddle I brought my canoe alongside the one in which my beloved lass sat, and there, in full view of forty families, our lips met. Not a word did Bessie utter, but turning her head slowly she met the covert gaze of George Campbell, and the scorn in her eyes made the other cringe. Whereat, to hide his confusion, he made a great show of ordering the paddlers to proceed, lunging wildly at the water in his effort to put distance between himself and Bessie. My lass, at a glance from me, stepped lightly into our canoe, and so, as if nothing had happened out of the ordinary, we moved upstream towards Upper Canada.

Truth to tell, I assumed a light-hearted manner, talking freely to those about me about Upper Canada and the opportunities that awaited us there. Once, as I spoke thus, I got a curious look from Andrew MacBeath; and at another time the blood went tingling into my ears as I overheard the women folks clattering about my mother. Indeed the gossip of the old women became more and more careless as the day sped, till at last, at a quiet word from Bessie, we fell to the rear of the flotilla. Then, in a low voice, I poured my plans into Bessie's ears.

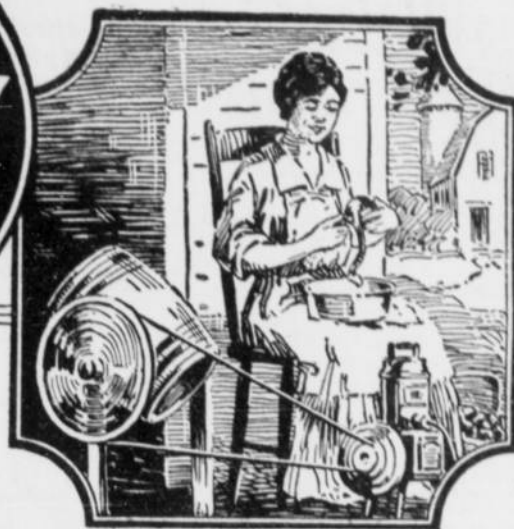
"Say you will come with me, Bess," I pleaded. "We will be wed tonight. Your father can declare the marriage before witnesses."

Yet Bessie would not give me an answer, thinking, as I guessed, of her father and mother. But I urged her anew, telling her that her people were among relations and friends, and safely bound for a settled country. So, in the end I had my way with her, as men have ever had their way with the women that love them. Yet the sight of her brimming eyes and trembling lips sobered me, and put disquieting thoughts in my mind.

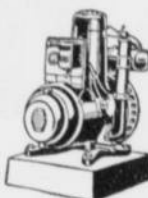
In the late afternoon we got into rapid water,—the tail end of a swift and dangerous canyon that roared dully in the woods ahead. At a signal from Cameron the canoes were put to shore, and a long and tiring portage was made over a faintly marked, tortuous path. When we came once more to the edge of placid water, the sun had gone far down on the Western horizon and the old folks, weary and footsore, were loud in their complaints against Cameron's fatiguing haste. (I heard years later that the Nor'-westers became less and less considerate of the settlers as the long journey to Upper Canada continued.) Cameron ordered a stop for the night, and so, with the dismal music of the rapids in our ears, we made camp. Bessie had now joined her father and mother. I could see them sitting close together, and once, when Bessie's head fell against her mother's shoulder, my heart sickened within me, and I was minded to give up my mad

SAVING ENERGY for MOTHER

*Delco-Light
Makes Life Easier
and Pleasanter*



THE woman on a Delco-Light equipped farm uses less energy and gets more done — because Delco-Light furnishes power to operate the separator and the churn; to take the drudgery out of wash day with an electric washer and to make possible an electric iron. Brilliant, safe Delco-Light banishes the daily task of cleaning dangerous, old-fashioned oil lamps. Mother's work day is shortened, she has more time for the welfare of the home.



Air-cooled motor.

Direct drive—saves power.

Approved by Fire Underwriters.

Dependable

DELCO-LIGHT

FARM ELECTRICITY

Delco-Light electricity is making life easier and more pleasant in over 275,000 homes. Delco-Light is made in sizes and styles for every need. A General Motors product, its value is outstanding and its price surprisingly low. Send post card now for full details and easy terms.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

Sales and Installation Branches in Every Province

549 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC
LIMITED

Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina,
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

WALLIS

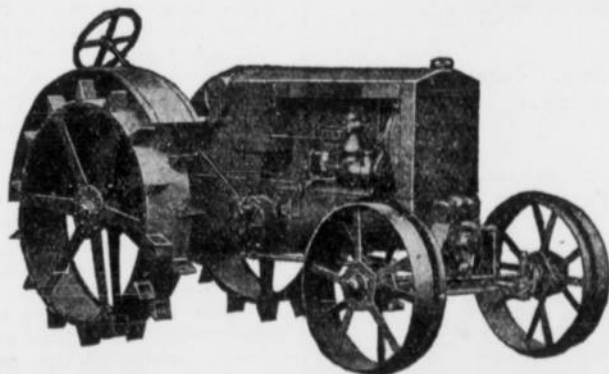
TRACTOR

Certified

LET SAWYER- MASSEY

CHOOSE

Your Tractor



As Canadian Pioneers of the Tractor Industry, backed by 91 years' continuous manufacturing experience, we commend and offer the new 1927 "Certified" Wallis.

Sawyer-Massey Roller-Bearing Steel Separators, with a world wide reputation for fast and clean threshing, are offered in five sizes.

Your new outfit should be a "SAWYER-MASSEY" driven by a "CERTIFIED WALLIS"

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR WRITE

SAWYER-MASSEY CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus livestock, etc., through
"Little Classified Ads."

All Eyes are on the Renfrew

This is the Separator with the remarkable 99.99% skimming record, you've probably heard about.

People thought it couldn't be done till Renfrew did it. Now it's a proven fact, and wherever you go, farmers and farmers' wives, who know the Renfrew, acclaim it the finest machine on the market—bar none. It beats them all.

In all parts of the Prairie Provinces the demand for the Renfrew grows. One man buys one. He gets unusual satisfaction. He tells his neighbours—news like this gets around—and the Renfrew reputation is quickly spreading.

We want you to learn exactly why the Renfrew will save you money, save you work and time, last longer and do better work.

Ask the Renfrew agent to bring one out to your farm for a free demonstration or write direct to

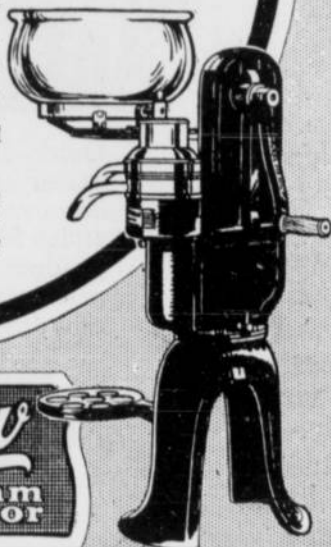
The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited
Cor. Rose Street and Dewdney Avenue
Regina, Sask.

Renfrew, Ont. Montreal, P.Q.
Sussex, N.B. Milwaukee, U.S.A.

Makers also of the Renfrew Two-
Wheel Truck Scale, Renfrew Coal
and Wood Ranges

Renfrew
Cream
Separator

If there is no
agent in your
vicinity, write us
direct at Regina.
A few splendid
territories open
for live agent to
step into.



MEN!

which would you rather do—

CHOP WOOD or
STRIKE A MATCH?

It's men like the Kaiser that chop wood for the fun of it. Striking a match is so much easier! Kindling wood days are over for every man once he buys his wife a Perfection Oil Cook Stove. His biggest job in helping her to get the meal after that is to strike the match.

At the touch of a match to the wick the cooking begins. No sitting around, waiting for it to burn up. Meals are prepared in no time, and there's no waste of fuel!

Every good wife deserves a Perfection. New models now showing—moderate prices \$9.00 to \$170.00. Distributed in Canada by

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL
EDMONTON

TORONTO
VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG
CALGARY

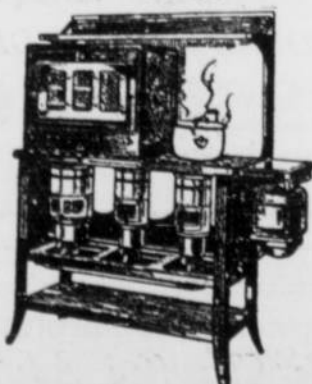
PERFECTION

Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

She Saved the Cake!

"My neighbor's fire went out with a half-baked cake in the oven. She picked it up, ran over to my place and I heated my Perfection oven quickly, baked the cake and it was good! In summer my Perfection doesn't overheat the kitchen; there's no splitting wood for bubby; no dirt or ashes; no need to be always putting on fuel."

Mrs. A. G., Cobourg, Ont.



enterprise there and then. The feeling came over me so strongly that I rose to my feet, but before I could summon enough resolution to walk over to Bessie and set her free, her father came to me and gripped my hand.

"The lassie has told us, Donald," he said quietly. "I will not be standing in the way. You are young, 'ille, but I am not forgetting your father." He stooped over me, and fixing his eye sternly upon mine, said softly: "Mind ye, Donald, she is all we have. Cherish her, lad, all your days, and God's blessings will fall upon you both."

With that he took me by the hand, as one would take the hand of a child, and led me to his wife and daughter. We sat together, saying little, till the moon had bathed the forest and river in a white light. Then Big John came out of the trees and touched me on the shoulder. James Sutherland rose then, a Bible in his hands. It was all over in a few minutes. The ring I put on Bessie's finger was her mother's; the document that proclaimed us man and wife bore a huge cross—the mark of Big John. In a dream I heard James Sutherland say: "It will hold before all men and it is good in the sight of God." Then followed hurried embraces, and sounds of women's sobs, and the next thing I remember I was running, hand in hand with my wife, towards the river. The canoe lay ready for us, and James Sutherland lifted his daughter into it and pushed us out into the stream.

We had not gone ten yards when a challenging voice broke the stillness of the night. Our leave-taking had been noticed. The camp was quickly stirring. I could see men running towards the river, and after a few minutes angry voices called upon us to stop. Then I heard Cameron bellowing: "Man a boat and bring the thieving rascals back." With this my mind cleared and set itself briskly to the business before us. The sound of wood thumping on wood came to our ears.

"Oh, they're coming after us—five of them in Cameron's big canoe," cried Bessie. "I can see the muzzles of their muskets shining."

This was alarming news, but we drove our canoe at top speed and for a while seemed to be keeping our lead. A few minutes more and Bessie told us that they were gaining on us. Big John must have seen this, for as we came into the swift water that warned us of the seething rapids below, he let his paddle trail and looking backwards, seemed to ponder a moment. Then he took to the paddling again, speaking over his shoulder.

"They catch us on portage sure. Me, I know river like beaver. All time I take my squaw down rapids. Plenty noise, but me know bad water. I take you safe. Sit plenty tight."

Even as he spoke the voice of the canyon rose into the trees. The water began to ripple, and a hundred yards ahead the bounding rapids could be seen. A moment later their crackling roar came to our ears, and our canoe shivered as it entered the first broken water. A solid wall rose up before us, the canoe gave a lurch, and we had passed over the first glassy coil of the rapids. For another hundred yards the canoe was carried forward at breakneck speed, rising and falling dizzily as it shot downwards on the tempestuous current. Rocks flashed past us, spray flew into our faces and the roaring of the imprisoned waters filled our ears. Then came a sudden silence, and I saw that the canoe had settled to a giddy ride on fast but smooth water. Big John cried over his shoulder: "They not catch us now. Me know river. Mitha-washin! (good)."

Nevertheless we pressed on all through that night. Lake Winnipeg lay tranquil in the moonlight, and as we sped down its irregular Eastern shore, my dear wife seemed to regain some of her gallant and happy spirit. The night was indeed beautiful. The silver beams of the moon flickered in the gently rippling water, and made a pretty picture of the white, boulder-strewn beach and its background of sleeping woods.

We put to shore just before dawn, made a fire among the rocks, and ate what was left of the food I had taken

The Grain Growers' Guide

with me. Then Big John,—never was there a braver fellow,—made a soft and fragrant bed for Bessie with spruce branches, shielding it cunningly with the canoe. With a thankful little sigh, for she was like to drop with weariness, Bessie nestled down on the couch, smiling sweetly at me as I tucked my blanket about her slender shoulders. She fell asleep immediately, and Big John and I put our backs to a warm boulder and dozed till the sun rose. Presently we were away again. In the evening I stepped ashore at the Colony, and led my sweetly-blushing bride to the sheltering arms of my mother.

CHAPTER XXIII

John MacLeod Decides to Fight

Precisely three days later,—on the 25th of June,—a half-breed came to our door and silently handed me a letter. I opened it, and the following brief notice, signed by Cuthbert Grant, met my eyes:

"All settlers to retire immediately from Red River, and no trace of a settlement to remain."

I pondered the crude injunction, black rage seething in my heart. No more than thirteen families were left, and every one of them, I soon discovered, had received Cuthbert Grant's insolent and inhuman order. The men, mostly, were for obeying the injunction on account of their women and bairns. In truth, there seemed to be no other course that we could, with wisdom, pursue, for every day brought fresh proof that we were marked for extinction: the Metis, threatening and insulting, now hung about the remnant of the settlement like wolves scenting a killing. In spite of myself, I felt ill at ease, so making a poor joke to Bessie about taking a honeymoon trip to Jack River, I made ready once more to leave the Forks.

In the middle of the same night I was awakened by Bessie. "There's somebody trying the door. Listen!" she whispered fearfully into my sleepy ears. At the words I was stark awake, and raised myself on my elbow to listen. I could feel Bessie's heart beat against my back, and my own thumped as I heard a foot scrape at the door. Silently I slid out of bed and tiptoed on noiseless feet to the fireplace. My groping hand found what it sought,—my heavy musket. I knew it was not loaded, but when my hands closed on its cool barrel I felt better able to defend my door. Again I listened. Somebody was tapping cautiously on the door. "Who's there!" I cried, my voice sounding loud and unearthly in the sultry silence.

"Ssh! Keep your voice down, Donald," came a hoarse whisper from the other side of the door. "It's me, John MacLeod. Let me in."

There was no mistaking the voice of my good friend MacLeod, who had charge of the Company's trading at Red River. Greatly relieved, I put aside my musket, drew back the bolt in the door, and admitted my nocturnal visitor.

"Get a light, Donald," cried my wife from the bed.

"We had better do our talking in the dark," answered MacLeod. "I am being watched closely these days, and it will not do for me to be seen here, whatever. So bide in your warm bed, Mrs. Stewart."

MacLeod turned to me, and I could feel his quick hot breath in my ear.

"They think I'm still in the house overby," he whispered. "Grant has his men watching me. The skunk has his suspicions."

"But why should Grant be watching you?" I asked, for I began to think that the trader had been tipping the bottle too freely, and wished myself warm in bed at Bessie's back. But MacLeod, by way of answer, cupped his hands over his mouth, and hissed in my ear:

"Well you may ask the question, Donald. I stand between them and the Company's stores, and by God! I will not be driven to Jack River. Here I stay, even if all the others go. Cuthbert Grant has yet to reckon with me, and he will get a bellyful before I am through with him."

"But this is the foolish talk," I

June 15, 1927

"You can do nothing. We are helpless—a handful of old people against an army of savages. I have come to think, MacLeod, that they will slit our throats if we defy them further. We must take the prudent course,—no other. The women and bairns must be thought of."

MacLeod had no ear for my reasoning. "Let the old folks and the women and bairns go to Jack River," he retorted. "But I tell you, Donald, I am for fighting it out. It will never be said that Cuthbert Grant and his half-breeds drove John MacLeod out of this settlement."

I knew then that John MacLeod was indeed in his sober senses, and in grim earnest, I knew also that his desperate decision meant that he would meet his death at savage hands, and I was troubled in my mind, for we were friends. And as I pondered the matter, the trader poured his plans in my ears. He purposed fortifying the Company's blacksmith shop with a three-pounder cannon; with help he felt sure that he could defy Grant and his *Bois-brules* (half-breeds). It was a wild plan, yet as MacLeod dwelt upon it I began to cast sidelong glances towards my wife. At last I went to her and we whispered together for a few minutes. What passed between us in the darkness that night is not a part of this tale. But this I will say, the dear girl that became my wife had the heart of a soldier. She bade me stay with MacLeod.

So I followed the trader out into the night, and we were soon safe inside the house that Peter Fidler built. Here I found Hugh McLean, Archibald Currie, and James MacIntosh,—all drinking copiously to the downfall of the Nor'-westers.

MacLeod bade them put their rum away, and beckoned to us to follow him. He led us to the stable outby, and noiselessly we harnessed a sleepy horse and put him between the shafts of a cart that stood upended by the door. With a man at each wheel to quieten the clatter of the shaky axle, we made our way to the cannon. Gently the box of the cart was unlocked and tilted, and by mighty heaving we soon had the cannon on the sloping cart-bottom. A final heave, and the box of the cart swung back heavily to the shafts. In less time than it takes me to tell it, the loaded cart was backed into the doorway of the smithy, and the cannon unloaded and moved inside.

Just as John MacLeod was setting out for the stable with the horse and cart, a peculiar whistling note rent the silence of the night.

"Quick!" cried the trader hoarsely. "Help me to loose the horse."

Frantically, he sprang to the shafts, and in a moment the indifferent horse was free to find his own stall.

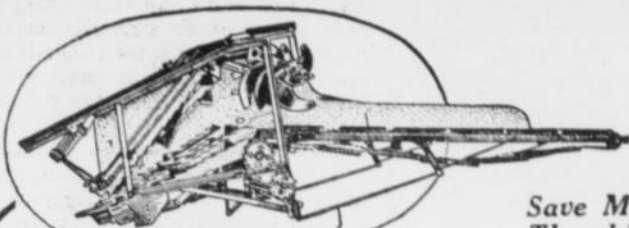
"Get inside and bolt the door," he shouted, half pushing us into the pitch dark smithy. He slammed the heavy door to and shot the bolts.

"Hush," he cautioned, "and you'll hear the whip-poor-will."

For a long time we stood in the dark with straining ears. Sure enough, the silence was broken again by a long, quivering whistle,—a clumsy imitation of a night bird's cry. Almost immediately it was answered by a shrill whistle from another direction. MacLeod now became talkative and cheerful, bidding us make ourselves comfortable.

"They've seen us," he chuckled, rubbing his hands together gleefully, "but they were not quick enough, whatever." Whistling a tune, he stepped to the bellows, and in a moment sparks were dancing on the fire. Two candles were lit, and to my astonishment I saw that we were in a rude fortress. Provisions enough to feed us for a year were stacked in a corner. Blankets were piled to the rafters. Scores of muskets, brand-new from London, were stacked against the walls. The small windows were barricaded with bags of meal, piled one on top of the other. Three kegs of powder stood in the corner furthest from the fire. MacLeod noted my astonishment with great pride.

"Just be making yourselves comfortable," he repeated, waving his hand in the direction of the stores. "There's a thousand pounds worth of the Com-



Save Money on Your Threshing This Year!

THE NEW GARDEN CITY STEEL IMPROVED FEEDER

Equipped with NEW COMBINATION ROTARY AND CRANK KNIFE BAND CUTTERS and NEW TYPE SPEED GOVERNOR

These exclusive and added features combine to produce a feeder which is NOW far in the lead of all other similar equipment. Don't buy any feeder until you know the outstanding and unrivalled features of the New Improved Garden City Feeder.

Ask your dealer or write our nearest office or distributor.

GARDEN CITY FEEDER Co. LTD.

Head Office, Regina, Sask. - Branch at Brandon, Man.

Jobbers:

McMahon Machinery Company, Lethbridge, Alta.
Northern Machinery Co., Limited, Calgary and Edmonton
F. N. McDonald Co., Winnipeg

Cheaper— what do you mean?

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"Take binder twine. I used to think some twines were cheaper just because they cost a cent or two less per pound. Did I add the grief—knots—snarls—loose bundles and even short length that always went with the cheaper twine? Not on your life! The immediate prospect of saving a few cents was all I considered."

"Two years ago my dealer suggested Plymouth twine. 'A little more expensive' he said, 'But it sure does give results.' One trial sold me on Plymouth. It gave me 100% return on my money and proved the best is cheapest.

Plymouth gives more length per pound

"I find Plymouth always runs the average length guaranteed on the tag.* And from past experience, that's more than I can say for many twines in spite of their printed tag statements.

"If you stop to figure it, some twine may seem to cost a few cents less, but when the eight pound ball runs about 450 ft. shorter than Plymouth twine there is no saving in buying it.

No grief with Plymouth

"Plymouth's superiority doesn't stop with greater length. It doesn't tangle or snarl in the twine can. It doesn't break—because, it's free of knots and uneven spots.

"If you asked me now—'what do you mean by a cheap twine?' I'd say 'Plymouth is the cheapest and the best twine on the market.' You can always count on complete satisfaction when you use Plymouth."

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

Would you like to be
FOREVER FREE from

ASTHMA

Asthma-Sera, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

R. M. B. Laboratories, Ltd.
618-C Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.

Read the Classified Ads.
for Bargains.



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Do you know about
PLYMOUTH
"GOLD MEDAL"
The Wonder Twine
30% longer than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE
COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada



Let Natural Foods point way to Health

EAT your way to health. Choose food instead of medicines to correct wrong eating or over-eating. Natural foods are plain and wholesome, but they must be made attractive to the taste.

Quaker Puffed Wheat comes first. Tasty and nutlike * * * delicious with whole milk or cream. A light, satisfying refreshment at any time * * * a dish that stimulates lagging appetites at mealtime.

The whole grain, puffed to eight times normal size * * * contains all the bran, the iron and phosphorous and other mineral salts.

And then, so convenient. Serve direct from the package, or warm slightly if you wish.

Quaker Puffed Rice, also

Whole rice kernels, steam exploded to 8 times normal size, like the Puffed Wheat. Dainty morsels so light and inviting you would never dream they could be so nutritious.

Quaker
PUFFED WHEAT
PUFFED RICE



Good Used Piano Bargains

Used and shop-soiled instruments—a great selection—all thoroughly overhauled. Prices from \$225 up.



Rock Bottom Prices and Easy Payments

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, PLAYER-PIANO
ROLLS AND SHEET MUSIC

Get our latest list of Rolls and Records—carrying charges prepaid on orders from \$3.00 up in Manitoba—\$5.00 elsewhere.

New Piano Values

All finishes, styles and makes from which to choose in standard uprights, players and grand pianos. Easy payment plan on Ennis \$395. Bell Studio \$445. Gerhard Heintzman \$495.

The New Orthophonic Victrolas

These superb new Victor instruments represent the very latest in the science of phonographic reproduction, in which a more wonderful conception of music by the world's greatest artists may be enjoyed right in your own home. All models on easy payment terms from \$115 to \$385.

WRITE US TODAY for catalogues and easy terms plan, but state what particular instruments you are interested in.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333
PORTAGE
AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

pany's merchandise there,—at London prices. I'm thinking that the lads with the painted faces will have a terrible fine time ere they lay their hands on that gear."

Then he became serious.

"They'll attack us in the morning," he said, "and if we falter now we're as good as dead men. There's muskets here aplenty, but powder and shot is not so free. Shoot at close range,—and only when you can kill your man. I'll make the cannon vomit a dose that will skunner them."

Then he bade us lie down to sleep, telling us that he would keep watch till the break of day. But it was little sleep that came to any of us, for MacLeod kept hammering the anvil all through the night. In the early hours of the morning I awoke to find him asleep, but beside the cannon lay a pile of severed chain links. Truly, our cannon gave promise of vomiting forth a queer dose, and vomit it did, as we shall presently see.

The morning sun rose high in the sky, and yet there was no sign of an attack. Noon came, and passed. I began to tire of the monotony of our confinement, and doubts as to the wisdom of our plan began to assail me. About two o'clock, however, we heard a succession of shots, and rushing to our spy-holes, we saw a scattered crowd of *Bois-brules* approaching.

I counted seventy-eight of them. They leaned forward over the withers of their ponies, in the manner of men who fear sudden action, and when they neared our little fortress we could hear them chanting a war-song, and saw that they had painted their faces with vermilion and stove-polish.

With the noses of our muskets pointing through interstices in the thick log walls of the smithy, we awaited their onslaught. When about a hundred yards distant, they reined their ponies, and their leaders, Yellowhead MacDonald and Cuthbert Grant, drew apart and conferred. Presently Grant wheeled his pony, raised his arm high, and rode slowly forward.

MacLeod, stripped to the waist, was ramming his broken chain links down the neck of the cannon, and urging us, as he labored, to shoot the approaching horseman. But this I would not do, telling the sweating trader that it were better to hear Grant before shedding blood.

"Talk to him yourself, then," retorted MacLeod cheerily. "I will be doing my talking with the cannon."

Grant reined his pony when about twenty yards distant from our walls, and cried out commandingly: "Come outside and talk to me, MacLeod."

"We can talk with the wall between us, Cuthbert Grant," I replied.

The swaggering *Bois-brules* leader looked up quickly at the sound of my voice. "How came you to be here, Stewart?" he cried.

"I am here to defend myself, Grant," I replied. "And if it be a fair question," I added, "what might you and Yellowhead be doing on the Company's property with a *speidh* like you at your back?"

"I'll answer you, Stewart," shouted Grant, his violent temper getting the better of him. "I'm here to clear this place of meddlers, and Cuthbert Grant is not one to take half measures. Come out and surrender, or we will roast you out."

"'Tis the brave talker you are, Grant," I retorted. "And 'tis the brave man you are, harrying old men and women with your painted savages. Coward and braggart, I have a mind to blow your brains out. Go back to Yellowhead MacDonald and tell him that men are behind this wall. Tell your painted faces, rieviers and vandals all, that we defy them."

Grant's reply was a foul curse, and lashing his pony savagely, he went streaking back to his followers. Waving his arms, he urged them towards our fortress. In a moment they came galloping up, sitting low over the withers of their mounts, and whooping fearfully. At about gun-shot range they spread out fanwise and encircled our stronghold. Then they began to shoot, and the spatter of lead on the walls told us that we must indeed fight or die like rats.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Yet we held our fire, and as we watched the circling horseman a man ran out from the trading house towards them, and with my eye to the wall I watched him expostulating with some of the ruffians who were approaching the trading post. I saw a *Bois-brule* raise his gun quickly, and I was horrified to see a flash, and the man from the post falling forward on his face. So far as I could see, the man was foully murdered, for he was unarmed. Made bold by our silence, three of the *Bois-brules*, led by Grant, raced up to the door of the smithy and made frantic efforts to open it. But the heavy door was securely bolted, and stood unshaken before their savage rushes.

"Bring hay, and we'll roast them out," shouted Grant, and men slid from their ponies and ran to a mound of hay that stood near the stable. Bearing great armfuls of dry hay, the *Bois-brules* came running towards the smithy.

It was the signal for us to open fire. I took careful aim. Bang! The smithy roared with our shooting, and when the smoke cleared we saw two *Bois-brules* lying on their faces, their arms full of hay.

Grant and Yellowhead were determined to oust us with fire, however, for upon their orders men dived into the hay mound again. To our dismay we now saw that the two leaders were employing strategy in their efforts to overcome us, for some of their men carried hay towards the Company's Post while others watched their chance to get their fuel against our walls. It was a desperate situation!

"Stand back till I put a spoke in their wheel," shouted MacLeod; and as he spoke he jumped back on my toes, firing the cannon as he jumped. There was a terrific explosion. I was completely blinded by it, and my ear drums seemed to burst. The smithy was full of a dense, choking smoke, and when I recovered my sight I cried out to my companions that the smithy had been set afire.

"Not yet, Donald," shouted MacLeod triumphantly in my ear, and he drew my head down to a reeking spyhole.

The cannon had vomited forth a wicked dose, even as the trader had promised it would, for my eye beheld a horrid sight. The Company's Post was still unscathed, but five *Bois-brules* lay dead in front of our fortress. A sixth, screaming hideously, was crawling towards his confederates, who now clustered round Grant at a safe distance.

The two *Bois-brules* leaders seemed to be arguing with their followers, for they crowded together, gesticulating angrily. After a while they seemed to settle their differences, for they mounted their ponies, and paying no heed to their dead, rode away. We watched them ride among the abandoned homes of the settlers. They were out of range of our cannon now, and pillar after pillar of black smoke rose towards the sky as they retreated towards Fort Gibraltar.

Cautiously we opened the smithy door and stepped out into the sunlight, thankfully filling our lungs with fresh air. John MacLeod was soon turning the dead bodies over on their backs, and presently he gave a sharp exclamation that brought us to his side. The body that sprawled at his feet was that of John Warren, a Company's man of high standing.

"They have killed a true man," said MacLeod gravely. "May God forgive them for striking down a defenceless man who, to his last gasp, served the Company with courage and fidelity. But now let us bury John Warren's body decently."

So, with glances cast over our shoulders, we hurriedly dug shallow graves for the dead men, and laid them decently in them, covering the new earth deeply with hay so as to protect the bodies from night-prowling wolves. Then we went into the fortress again, and barricaded ourselves for the night. Anxiety sat heavier and heavier upon us as the long day waned, for well we knew that we would be sore put to prevent our attackers from setting fire to the smithy under cover of darkness.

It was decided that two of us would keep watch till midnight while the others slept. MacLeod, MacIntosh, and Currie lay down, and were soon fast.

There was no sign of life outside, but the night being black as pitch, we had to trust to our ears for warnings of danger. The velvety silence was eerie, and more than once, when stupid with sleepiness, I started up with the feeling that moeasined feet were padding about the outside of our fortress. At other times I was sure that I heard the crackling of burning hay.

Well on towards midnight, the hour which we dreaded most, a great rumbling, as of carts approaching from the South, brought me to my feet. I sprang to a spy-hole and looked out.

Even as I did so, a sudden gust of warm wind moaned about the smithy, and the sky in the South was suddenly illuminated by sheet lightning. There followed a distant roll of thunder, and again the heavens were lit up. Every tree stood black and clear in the pale amber illumination.

I shouted to the sleepers, for now I saw a band of mounted men coming up the Colony road. Lightning now flickered almost constantly across the horizon, and we were able to observe the approaching riders with ease. They turned in from the road, and approached the smithy very cautiously. I stuck the muzzle of my musket through the wall and pulled the trigger.

"That will let them know we're expecting them," I whispered to MacLeod and he nodded approvingly.

At the sound of the shot the riders drew off a little. They were holding a council of war, for their horses stood nose to nose.

Suddenly a blinding flash of lightning hissed its zig-zag course across the black sky, to be instantly followed by a ripping outburst of thunder. The wind moaned outside, and the grass waved this way and that.

"They'll have to bestir themselves if they would be setting the smithy on fire to-night," cried MacLeod excitedly, as another flash of lightning rent the air with a sound like a flock of ducks flying fast. The *Bois-brules* still hesitated.

Rain began to fall from the shattered clouds. At first great drops spattered intermittently on the roof, but another flash of lightning opened wide the sluice-gates of the heavens, and down came the rain in streams, to an accompaniment of deafening crashes of thunder and wicked blue flashes of lightning. In a few minutes the water was dripping from a score of holes in the smithy roof, and we were kept busy trying to protect our gunpowder and stores from the invading water. Outside, nothing could be seen but a white curtain of rain. In half an hour the countryside was sheeted with water, and muddy streamlets were already trickling towards the river. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the storm died out, and coolness and quiet fell upon the earth once more.

"Now we can sleep out the night in peace," exclaimed MacLeod in tones of great thankfulness. "There will be no fire lit this night, and without fire the smithy is safe against all the *Bois-brules* between here and Athabasca. I'm thinking, moreover, that they have small stomach for another attack. The cannon was too much for them. They are keener for knife-play. But we'll see in the morning."

Our sleep was uninterrupted, and the sun was well up ere we woke. A glance through the spy-holes told us that the *Bois-brules* had gone, and so we moved cautiously about outside, tending the Company's neglected livestock. All day we watched carefully for the return of the Nor'westers, but there was no sign of them.

As the sun was going down an Indian came to the trading post for tobacco, and from him we learned that the *Bois-brules* had gone westwards towards their own territory at Qu'Appelle. This was good news. Pressed for further information, the old Indian informed us that the families had gone to Jack River. There was no surprise at the receipt of this news, but suddenly MacLeod, who acted as interpreter, jumped to his feet with an exultant cry.

"He says King George's men have gone after them," he cried. "Do you hear me say it, men? The Earl's men must be here at last! There's life in the colony yet!"

To be continued



Head Office
Montreal

A Bank half a century older than the Dominion itself—equipped through experience, resources, organization, and connections to serve helpfully all Canadian business

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000

"RED BOTTOM"

**HOUSE
TANKS**



Supplied with Tap and Cover if desired. 12 standard sizes.

Ask your dealer for particulars.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.

Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co. WINNIPEG Ltd.

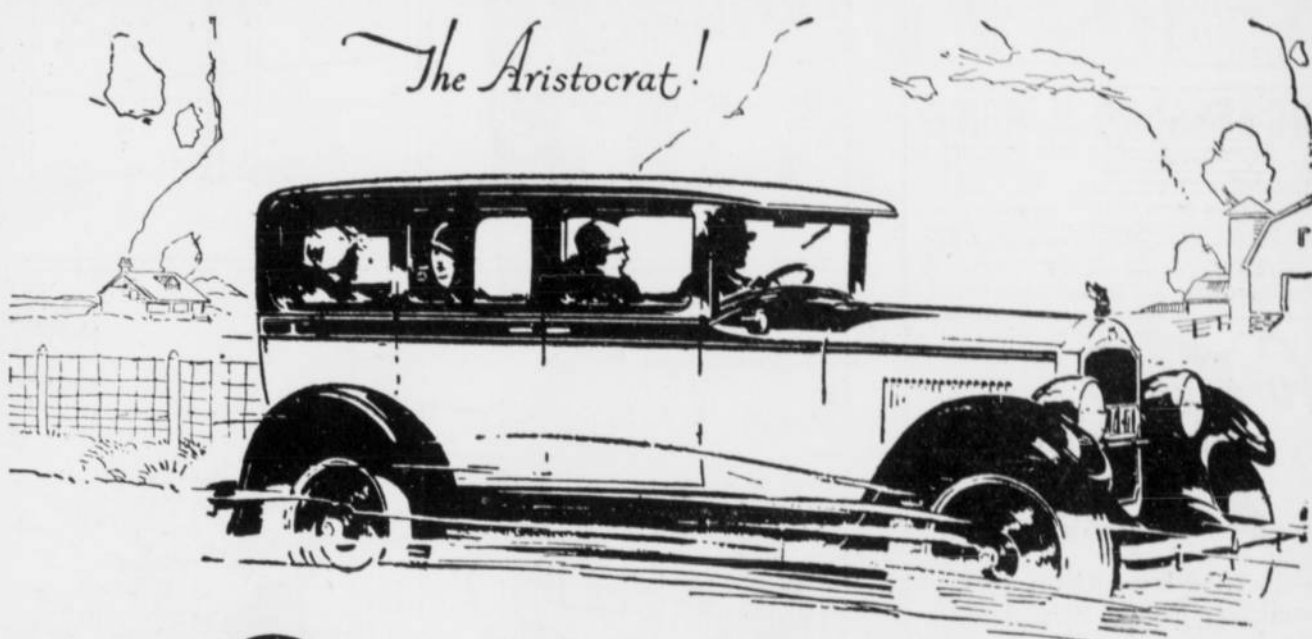
Branches—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 10

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager



QUALITY—MORE MILES OF SATISFACTION

New Star Car Features

Red Seal "L"-head
Continental Motor
Full Pressure Lubrication
Morse Silent Timing Chain
Thermostatically Controlled
Cooling System
Whirlwind Acceleration
Locomotive-type Brakes
Super-Sensitive Steering
Cold Rivetted Chassis Frame
Pullman Ventilators
And Other Quality Features.
Nation-Wide Service Facilities.

EVERY dollar in a New Star Car means 100 cents worth of value. Every hour means 60 minutes of comfort. Every mile means 5,280 feet of satisfaction.

The New Star Car is Canadian built and conforms to a standard of quality that is essential for Canadian weather and road conditions.

Its re-sale value is higher than other motor cars for two reasons, *first*, because of a stable factory and sales policy; *second*, because the number of Star Car owners desiring to sell is proportionately smaller than that of any other automobile in its class.

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited Toronto, Canada

The * NEW * STAR * CAR

FOURS

SIXES

The Aristocrat of the Low Price Field





You'll just love

Wrigley's New **DOUBLE MINT**—Real Peppermint Flavor—it's so wonderfully comforting, cooling and delicious.

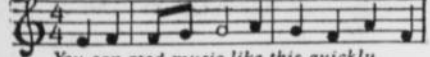


After smoking, too

AFTER EVERY MEAL CHIT

MUSIC LESSONS IN YOUR HOME

You can read music like this quickly



Write today for our **FREE BOOKLET**. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 5c per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC 82, Manhattan Building, CHICAGO.

for **70 Years**

--doctors have been prescribing Eagle Brand as an infant food when mother's milk is not available.

Use it with confidence.



Toothache

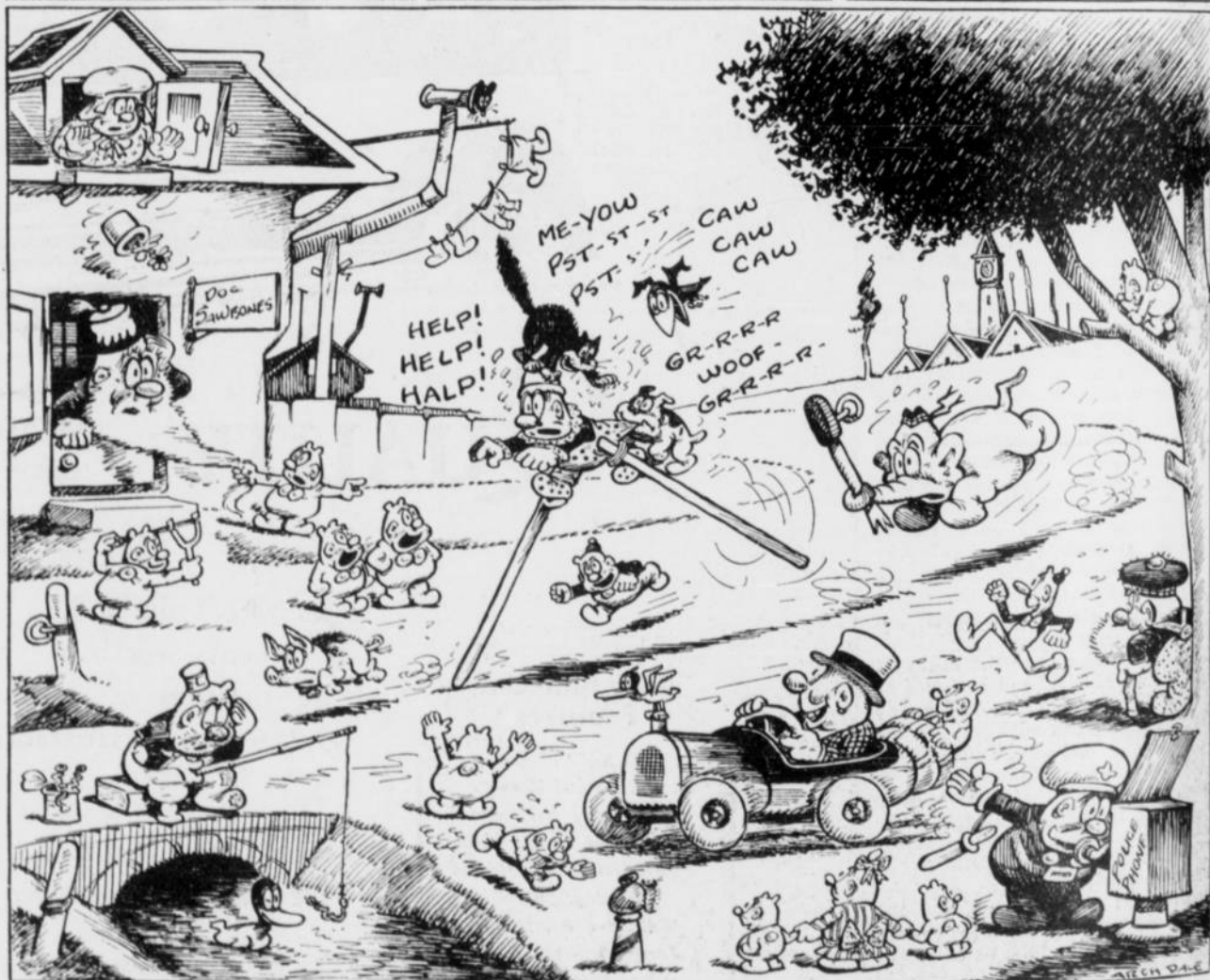
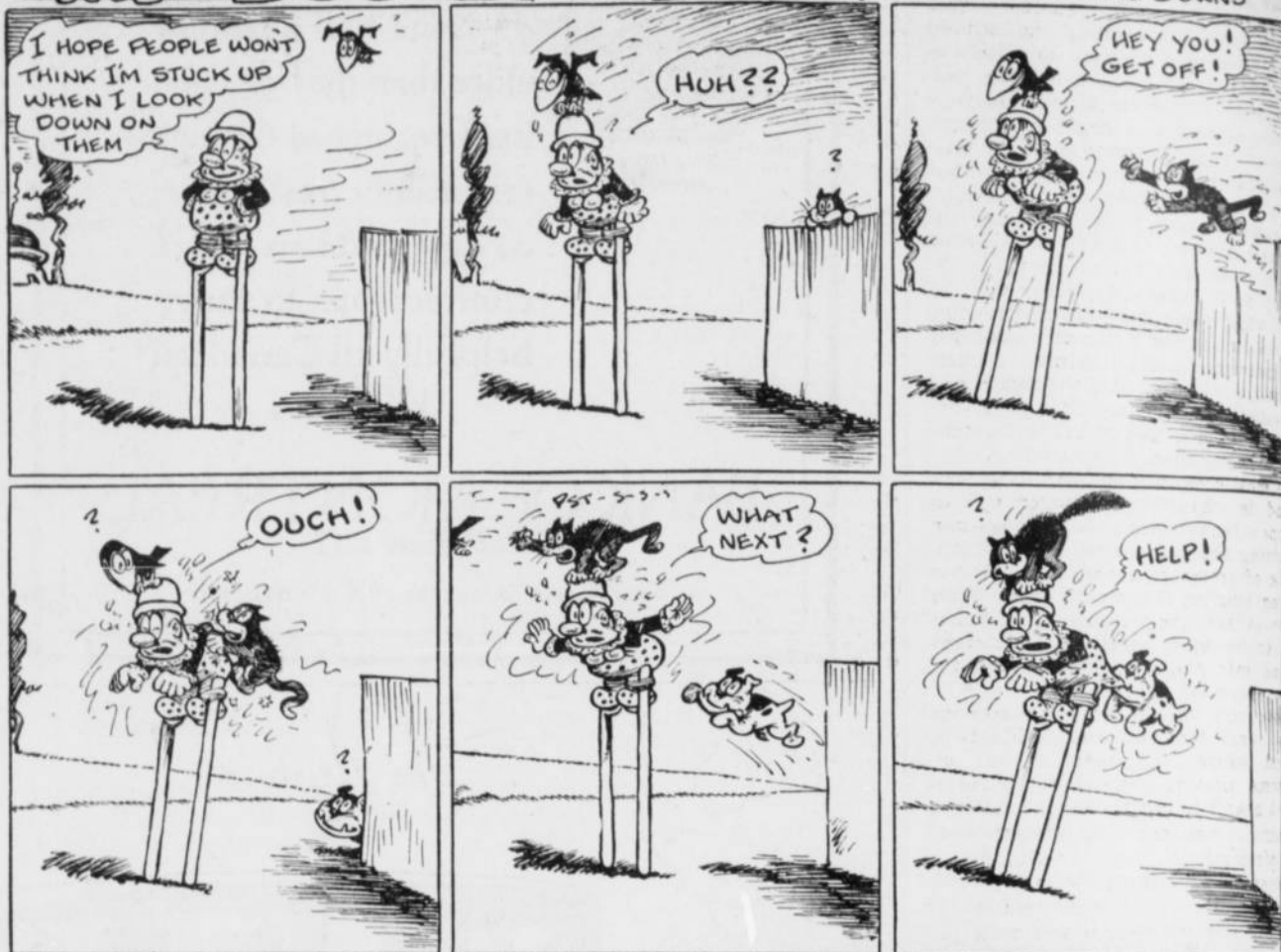
Give first aid with Minard's Liniment. Bathe the face, and if there is a cavity in the tooth, fill it with cotton soaked in Minard's. Relief is quick and sure.

The Great White Liniment

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

The DOO DADS

NICKY HAS HIS UPS AND DOWNS



The Doo Dads

Poor little Nicky got into such an awful fix. And all through no fault of his. He wasn't looking for trouble, or annoying anyone. He had just got a new pair of stilts and was just having a taste of what it feels like to be a giant, when that mischievous Johnny Crow landed on top of his hat.

Of course Johnny Crow had it all figured out beforehand. He saw the black cat on the fence and he knew that as soon as he landed within reach the cat would make a pass at him. Sure enough the cat sprang and landed in the middle of Nicky's back, and its claws were so long and sharp that Nicky thought every one of his ribs were punctured.

But wait till you hear the rest of it. That wasn't half of what happened to poor Nicky. Bounder, the bull dog, had

been stalking this black cat for an hour. Bounder was no fence climber, and as long as the cat stayed on the narrow ledge near the top of the boards he had to be satisfied to stay in hiding and lick his slaving chops. But just wait, he thought to himself. That old cat will have to get off that fence some time. So Bounder peered through his bleary, half-shut eyes and waited and hoped.

When the cat jumped for the crow, Bounder came to life as though he had been stung by an electric shock. He tore round the fence, leaped at the cat and set his jaws so they would clasp on poor old Tom as he landed. But alas, Bounder couldn't jump high enough.

Now you can imagine what Nicky did when Bounder landed short. He felt as though he had sat in a steel trap. Down the street he hobbled on his stilts as fast as he could go. He hit such a pace

that Bounder was afraid to let go. Would have been just like jumping off an express train. To make it worse the cat clawed at Bounder, and every time he missed he rasped his prickly foot over the back of Nicky's neck, and Nicky increased his speed a little more.

Fortunately, Nicky is not without friends. Tiny, the elephant, his trusty playmate, is rushing to the rescue. Flannelfeet, the cop, heard the rush of this squalling, spitting growling, running fight when it was still a mile away. He has called for the police reserves, the dog catcher and the militia, but Nicky passed over into the next township to Dooville before the policeman at headquarters has taken his feet off the desk to answer his call. The last that was seen of Nicky was when he was rushing towards the woods in the hope of brushing the tom cat off with a passing bough of a tree.

Methods of Creosoting Posts

There are three distinct methods of treating timbers with creosote. The first is the brush method, by which three or four brush coats of creosote are applied to a post or a house or barn timber. Even with the greatest care in applying, it is largely a surface treatment and but little penetration can be counted on, while season cracks and other defects will allow decay organisms to secure entrance. It is used to some extent on timbers that are too long to treat otherwise, or where the number to be treated is too small to justify the trouble and expense of more thorough treatment. Even with its poor penetration and failure to seal defects, a thorough brush treatment will usually double the life of cheap timber exposed to decay, and will easily pay for the time and expense.

The most common farm and small job method is what is usually known as the open tank method, which consists in putting the part to be treated into a tank of creosote, where it is left for varying lengths of time, depending on the wood and the purposes for which it is to be used. This is sometimes divided into the single bath method, where the wood is put into the cold creosote and allowed to soak several hours; and the hot and cold bath method, where the timber is first put for some time into creosote which is heated nearly to the boiling point, then for some time into cold creosote, or very often left to cool in the same bath.

Either of the open tank methods is far superior to the brush treatment, since the creosote reaches and seals all cracks and defects. The hot and cold treatment secures a better penetration than the cold treatment, and usually gives short life timber exposed to decay from four to five times its life without treatment.

By far the best method is what is known as the pressure process, in which the timbers are usually mounted on trucks and ran into a closed tank or retort and steamed under pressure, then put under a vacuum treatment to draw out the moisture and coil fluids, after

which the retort is filled with creosote under heavy pressure. This forces the creosote into the wood to a considerable distance, and makes the treatment much more effective and lasting. Practically all commercial creosoting is of the pressure type, and it is about the only method which is approved in railway, highway, or government projects. Cheap woods when properly pressure treated are counted on for at least 50 to 60 years' resistance to decay.

The great railroad systems in the United States and Canada spend tens of millions of dollars annually in treating their ties, bridge timbers, culvert timbers, piling etc. Such railroads as the Santa Fe, Burlington, New York Central, Big Four and Southern Pacific, pressure treat 100 per cent. of their ties. In Canada, the Canadian Pacific, treats all ties used on their eastern lines and a large percentage of the ties used on their western lines. The Canadian National Railway also treat several million ties per year.

The Alberta government pressure treats every foot of bridge timber and the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are using it in increasing quantities.

The average life of railroad ties untreated, varies from four years in the south to eight years in the north; the life of the treated tie averages around 22 years. The ties fail from mechanical wear, not decay, due to the deflection of the rail under the wheel load. This mechanical wear is reduced by tie plates to some extent. Pressure treated timber such as piling, culverts, poles, posts, etc., will give a service life varying from 40 to 75 years.

The pressure treatment of timber is a very complicated process requiring an enormous plant and an investment running into several hundred thousand dollars. These plants are commonly called pressure and vacuum plants.

The cylinders in which the timber is treated are very large, being at least six feet six inches in diameter and varying in length from 60 to a 150 feet. They will hold in one charge anywhere from a car load of poles or posts up to three or four cars.

Peony Culture in Edmonton

By D. LEEDHAM HOBBS



Mr. Brander in a corner of his peony garden at Edmonton


OF great interest to every lover of flowers, is the experiment in peony culture which is being carried on with such marked success in the gardens of G. Brander, of Edmonton, Alberta. If Portland, Oregon, is "a city of roses," surely one day it will be said that, here, on the winding banks of the Saskatchewan, there is slowly but surely growing—"a city of peonies."

Mr. Brander, whose gardens are one of the show places of the district, first imported his peony plants from Holland, and found that, together with irises and gladioli, they were eminently suited for cultivation in Alberta. So successful were they, that, today, a wonderful sight strikes the eye of the visitor to the Silver Heights Peony Garden. Here, herbaceous peonies of all colors,

from the purest white to the deepest purple or crimson, are to be seen. Scented Chinese peonies, rivaling the rose in beauty, and the delicate fringed-leaved varieties (Poennia Tenuifolia) with their scarlet flowers. The joy of peonies is that they are so well worth while. Once planted, they spring up year after year, increasing in loveliness and adding their gift of glorious color to the garden.


In China, the home of the peony, it was called "Sho Yo" the "most beautiful" and was presented for friendly reunion after separation.

Albertans owe a debt of gratitude to any horticulturist who, like Mr. Brander has taken the trouble to acclimatize flowers which will stand Albertan winters and increase the number of flowers which add fragrance to our summers.




"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right, but what about Mother till I can be her man?"



35



ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

You must try RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE. A little higher price than other teas, but a real difference in quality. Now packed in **Aluminum**.

WIN

Value \$250.



FIRST PRIZE

The Chummy Roadster—Boys' and Girls' Real Gasoline Automobile. Has powerful engine, beautiful maroon body, brakes, gear shift, pneumatic tires, wire wheels. A wonderful car—fast. Costs hardly anything for gasoline and oil.

WHAT WAS THE SCORE?

WHO WON
THE BASE-BALL GAME?

GIANTS	E	U	L	E	Y	C	E	P	E	?
TIGERS	L	C	E	E	K	U	E	Y	C	?

PRIZES

First.....	Chummy Roadster, Boys' and Girls' Real Gasoline Auto, Value, \$250.00
Second.....	Cash \$75.00
Third.....	" 50.00
Fourth.....	" 25.00
Fifth.....	" 15.00
Sixth.....	" 10.00
7th to 15th Each.	\$5.00

HOW TO SEND YOUR ANSWER

Copy your answer in ink on a plain piece of paper as neatly as you can, because neatness, and appearance will count if more than one answer is correct. Put your name, address and age in upper right hand corner of paper. If you have anything else to write put it on a separate sheet of paper.

Contest closes Friday, Sept. 30, 1927. Answers should be sent at once. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age are allowed to enter.

CODE "LUCKY PRIZE"

Thousands of people were watching the newspaper bulletin boards one day for results of the World Championship Baseball Game between the Giants and Tigers. But the boys who posted the scores, innings by innings, did a mean thing. Instead of putting down the runs in figures, they put letters as you see in the puzzle above, and told every one to work the score out if they could. They knew the score but no one else did.

When the game was over, they put a strange code on the bulletin board the words "LUCKY PRIZE," and told the crowds if they were smart they would find the score in the code words.

HOW WILLIE FOUND THE SCORE

Willie Willis was the only one of all the crowds who discovered how to do it; but he wouldn't tell a soul the score. "Work it out for yourselves," he told them. Here's the way.—Number the letters of the code words, LUCKY PRIZE. L is 1, U is 2, O is 3, K is 4, and so on. The last letter E is 0. Change the letters of the score into their equivalent numbers, add them up for each team and you'll have the score. The first inning, for instance was 1 to 0 in favor of Tigers. It was a real slugging bee and high score. How many runs did each team make?

SEND ANSWER TO-DAY. WIN FIRST PRIZE

If you can find the correct score you can win first prize, The Chummy Roadster, Boys' and Girls' real gasoline auto,—the wonder car. Send your answer to-day. You don't have to buy or sell anything to win first prize. This is purely a publicity contest. When we receive your solution we will write you at once if correct, tell you how many points you have won toward first prize, and about a simple condition any boy or girl can fulfill in one minute.

The Prizeman **STERLING HOSIERY MILLS LTD., Dept. J51, Toronto**

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

Give Him the Gate

P. T. Barnum coined the epigram, "there's a sucker born every minute." As Barnum at that time was running a museum with a 25-cent admission (children half-price) his harmless hoaxes brought no one to irretrievable financial ruin. In these days the fake promoter game is played on a different scale. There are cases innumerable where people have been seriously handicapped financially and their whole life embittered by losses sustained in some smooth rascal's get-rich-quick scheme.

Farmers are by no means overlooked by the oily tongued gentry who pick up an easy living selling stock which will yield 20 per cent. on the investment. As a rule the farmer is as careful as anybody with the dollars and cents, but there are always some who will fall for a smooth line of selling talk, and when they fall they fall hard. It has been reiterated a million times, but it should still be repeated that a concern which is sure of making huge profits or has even a reasonable possibility of returning more than the usual interest rate does not have to scour the countryside to find investors. The only safe rule is to interrupt the eloquence of the 20-percenters with explicit instructions as to the location of the gate.

Growing Our Own

The corn borer is playing havoc with the husking corn crop in that corner of Ontario which juts down into the corn belt. It is now recognized that the borer is there to stay and that the corn acreage will have to be reduced by at least 60 per cent. This has raised the question of substitute crops for a large proportion of the 120,000 acres formerly devoted to corn. Tobacco is one of the most promising substitutes, and is just now enjoying a considerable boom. The acreage has increased from 8,630 acres in 1923 to 23,490 acres in 1926. The chief export market for Canadian-grown tobacco is in Great Britain, which gives a substantial preference on Empire grown leaf. One result of this preference is that while tobacco growing is languishing in the United States, it is forging ahead in Ontario, and a number of Kentucky growers are moving to Ontario to take up growing in the more profitable field. Other parts of Canada are taking up tobacco production. Quebec grows a considerable amount of cigar leaf, while in British Columbia the tobacco acreage is increasing. Experiments in Alberta and Manitoba indicate a possibility that tobacco production may be pursued even on the prairies.

The Garden of the Gulf

Some interesting figures regarding the farming business of Prince Edward Island are published by the Financial Times. Of the 1,397,990 acres of this smallest of the provinces 87 per cent. is under occupied farms. Farming affords a direct livelihood to three-fourths of the population, and an indirect livelihood to most of the other 25 per cent.

The average size of the farms is 88.8 acres. Of the 13,701 occupied farms 94.3 per cent. are occupied by the owner and only 2 per cent. by tenants, the other 3.7 per cent. being occupied by manager or by part owner and part tenant.

The value of farm property, including fur farms, is placed at \$66,000,000, and the agricultural output of the island in 1925 was \$24,000,000. The two great specialties are potatoes and silver foxes. Last year the potato crop was valued at about \$6,000,000. A large market for seed potatoes has been developed in the Southern States and elsewhere. Dairying and poultry raising hold a prominent place in the Island's agriculture. The co-operative egg circle of P.E.I. is one of the oldest and most successful on the continent.

Moose in New Brunswick

New Brunswick claims to have more big game within her boundaries than any other province in Canada or any State in the Union. With large areas of what the economists call sub-marginal land and with wise and well administered game laws the stately moose is increasing. Another factor is that the underbrush which is springing up after the lumbermen have taken off the timber furnishes the food and cover favorable to this greatest of game animals. Now thousands of moose roam where 25 years ago only a few hundred were to be found. Hunters from Great Britain, the United States and the other provinces visit the province every fall. The largest head ever taken in Canada was secured in the northern part of the province in 1917. It had a spread of 72 inches with 27 points.

A Summerless Year

In 1816 a great portion of what was then Canada and the United States had a summerless year. Ontario and Quebec were hard hit, though for some reason the maritimes got off rather lightly. In Illinois, the farmers had to break the ice in July to water their stock, while in the New England states a few small patches of farm produce were saved from the frost by keeping big fires burning on the north and west sides of the fields and gardens. Not even seed potatoes were saved in Ontario, and the situation was only saved in some of the settlements by seed brought from the maritimes by settlers. Large quantities of hay were shipped to America from Ireland to help save the stock.

Last year it was prophesied that we were in for another summerless year. Fortunately the prophesy failed of fulfilment. Still undaunted the prophets of gloom are predicting that 1927 will have that unenviable distinction. Dr. Plasket, the eminent Canadian astronomer comes to the rescue with the official pronouncement that these predictions are "all tommyrot." Whatever caused the summerlessness of 1816 has not been discovered. Dr. Plasket's opinion may be relied upon that whatever it was it is outside the realm of prophecy.



Where careful field work counts



Dominion ROYAL CORD Tires

TIRE trouble for the farmer sometimes spells disaster. His work does not permit of interruptions, and when he wants his car or his truck, he wants it right away and usually for a job that can't wait.

For instance, he may wish to take produce to a railway siding and if he misses the train, there might be a delay of twelve hours or perhaps the whole day, which would be injurious.

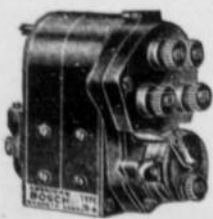
When you equip your cars and trucks this year, be sure to buy Dominion Royal Cord Tires. They are made of the finest material obtainable and skilful workmen are employed so that you will find absolute dependability.

Their long-wearing qualities make them economical and altogether they are just what a farmer needs.



**DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY
LIMITED**

F4



MAGNETO Repairs and Replacements

All Makes Repaired. Prompt Service
Satisfaction Guaranteed
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

ACME MAGNETO & ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.
148 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

For a Good Index to Prices—read the "Classified Ads."

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 21,000 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine

days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$9.80 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 110,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

YORKSHIRES, SELECT BACON TYPE, BORN February 14, either sex, papers included, price \$12. Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, five-year-old, very sure. Thos. R. Woods, Binscarth, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS and registered Yorkshires. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 10-4

Cow Pokes

COW POKES—SIMPLE, STRONG, HUMANE. Keep your cattle from getting through fences and destroying crops. Price \$1.00 each or \$2.50 per quarter dozen. Parcel post prepaid. Heifer or cow size. Attachment for muley cows, 25c. each. Canadian Corrugating Co., Box 236, Winnipeg, Man. 9-12

HORSES AND PONIES

EXCHANGE—A REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, good markings, four years old, will make 1900, for cattle, machinery or colts. Also a Stewart stock loader for cattle. T. M. Mafr, Fleming, Sask.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR REGISTERED milch cows, one registered Clydesdale stallion, two years old. Also registered mare, seven, colt at side. Fred Carlson, Viceroy, Sask.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, THREE YEARS, 15th June next. Sired by Hall Scott; dam, Tornado F. Pacen. A. J. Knight, Boleval, Man.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

QUITTING FARMING—I OFFER FOR SALE my entire herd of 40 head registered Aberdeen-Angus, fully accredited, bred from McGregor stock. Write for stock and breeding. Wm. Mickle, Pilot Mound, Man. 9-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS females, all ages, breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 8-5

SELLING—TWO CHOICE YOUNG ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls from accredited herd, also females. Apply H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 10-3

Ayrshires

SELLING—TWO 17-MONTH-OLD AYRSHIRE bulls; females, any age. Geo. McDougall, Avonlea, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—TWO AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, \$30 each. Thos. H. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Herefords

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED POLL HERE-ford bulls, top-notchers, 12 months to two years old. Apply to R. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. Phone 299-3, Souris. 11-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE HEREFORD BULLS, 13 to 18 months old. Sired by Gay Lad, 113, out of Fairfax dams. Apply J. & J. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man. 12-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, four years old. Ray Reamer, Vidora, Sask.

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE dairy-bred bulls, 18 months old, ready for service. Dams very heavy producers, and sire by world's greatest Holstein bull, out of world's record cow. Prices low. Would sell car load females. Our herd, 100 head, recently passed clean test under accredited herd system. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, P. Que. 10-5

HOLSTEIN BULL, FIVE YEARS, FROM Oxford county, Ontario, heavy producing parents, dam gave 13,665 pounds milk as two-year-old, \$90. His three months milk calf, \$30. Oliver English, Peebles, Sask. 10-5

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves, from record milking dams; one, two and four months, \$25, \$30, \$35. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 11-2

Red Polls

YEARLING RED POLL BULL, GOOD BREED-ing. Cheap for cash. F. M. Lough, Moosomin, Sask.

BEAUTIFUL RED-POLLED YEARLING BULL, \$60; registration papers free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULL, FOUR YEARS old, bred by W. J. McComb, from imported stock. \$90 for quick sale. J. G. Findlay, Wolesey, Sask.

RED POLLED BULLS AND FEMALES, R.O.P. stock. Eugene Hursh, Macoun, Sask. 9-5

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, TWO years, proven good sire, \$90. J. H. Elliott, Culross, Man. 9-5

SHEEP—Various

WANTED—GOOD FLOCK OF SHEEP. HAVE for sale Fordson, cultivator and plow, used one year. W. Brayshaw, Kellogg, Man. 11-3

GOATS

SELLING—MILK GOATS. PERCY SCHARF, La Riviere, Man.

SWINE

Various

BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, both sexes, price \$12. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man.

Berkshires

SELLING—FINE BERKSHIRE PIGS, FROM Vauxhall stock, \$15 at eight weeks. Sutcliffe Sharp, R. R. 2, Elm Creek, Man.

EXTRA CHOICE BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, March and April farrow, \$13 each, registered free. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 10-3

BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 EACH, PAPERS included. Lee Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 10-3

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LIVESTOCK

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—LARGEST, oldest, most select herd in Western Canada. Splendid selection March, April, May weanlings, combining great length, smoothness, easy feeding, from litters averaging 12. \$15, \$18, \$20, few tops \$25, according to age and quality, registered. Express prepaid. Order early, avoid disappointment. James M. Ewen & Son, Bethany, Man. 11-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, good stock, \$10 each. John MacKenzie, Birsay, Sask. 11-2

Chester-Whites

PURE-BRED CHESTER-WHITE PIGS FOR sale, \$10, papers included. George Fischer, Lockwood, Sask. 11-2

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, MALE AND FEMALES, from litters up to 16. Grand sire weighed 800 pounds when two years old. Will ship when ten weeks old, \$18 each with papers. A. G. Tanna, Marlenthal, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC PIGS, February, March and April farrow, both sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 11-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROCS, SIX TO eight weeks, \$12, with papers; trios furnished. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 11-2

DUROC-JERSEYS, FARROWED APRIL 30, \$10 each, papers free. R. Prentice, Secretan, Sask. 10-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-6

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, APRIL AND MAY farrows, \$13 at weaning. V. G. Cunningham, Resource, Sask. 12-2

WANTED—ONE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boar. Must be young. A. F. Mohr, Hitchcock, Sask.

HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12 EACH; UN-related pairs if desired; crate and papers free. V. Armstrong, Melfort, Sask. 11-2

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, farrowed May 2, eight weeks, \$11, with papers. H. J. Dunmire, Box 11, Gull Lake, Sask. 11-2

Poland-Chinas

SPRING FARROWED POLAND-CHINAS, IM-ported, world's champion strains. Satisfaction assured. Gregg & Son, Tregarva, Sask. 11-2

CHOICE SPRING PIGS, BEST IMPORTED breeding. Order early. L. J. Swanson, Parkman, Sask. 8-5

POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, IMPROVED type, either sex. Tom Bunn, Findlater, Sask.

Tamworths

TAMWORTH, MARCH LITTERS, BEST OF breeding, bred sows of the right type. Write prices. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 10-4

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—DOMINION Government Farms select bacon breeding, three months, \$15. Papers free. Victor Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

QUALITY TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, EITHER sex, \$12, papers included, c.o.d. Edgar Hagerman, Surliton, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTHS, APRIL litters, created, each, \$12. Order early as possible. Barker Bros., Kisbey, Sask.

PURE TAMWORTHS—APRIL LITTERS, \$10 each. J. Carruthers, Simpson, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, EXHIBITION quality, bacon type, prolific breeders. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Males, \$10; sows, \$11; papers and crates included. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 11-3

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—WEANLINGS, from university prize-winning prolific bacon stock, papers furnished, \$10. Chas. W. Johnson, Box 21, Melaval, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRE SELECT BACON type, March, April litters, \$10, at eight weeks, papers included. Arthur W. Cranswick, Moorepark, Man. 10-3

SELLING—FEW CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE pigs, eight weeks, \$10. These are from prize-winning stock and are bred in the purple, and are choice. C. Partridge, Saltearts, Sask. 12-2

CLOVERDELL YORKSHIRES, MAY LITTERS, \$12, with papers at eight weeks. J. Spence, Trosachs, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, six months, choicest stock, \$30. Jeannette Fleming, Millilcent, Alta. 15-2

CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks, \$10, papers free. R. M. Tribe, Jenner, Alta. 12-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS AND older sows, to farrow in August. John Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 12-3

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, FROM LARGE matured sows, litters of 12 up. Price \$10, pedigrees included. Wm. Turner, Lockwood, Sask. 11-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, APRIL WEAN-lings, choice stock, \$10, papers and crates. R. S. Baird, Siltan, Sask. 10-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, from sire and dam of imported stock, \$10. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 9-7

RIVERDALE SUPERIOR YORKSHIRES, HERD boar, young stock. Thorlakson, Mackerville, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, M.A.C. strain, \$10 each, eight weeks. Wm. Anderson, Box 52, Lenore, Man. 11-2

BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY litters, \$10 at eight weeks, including papers. T. C. Smoots, Wauchop, Sask. 11-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, farrowed April 4, \$10. Peter Dodds, Elgin, Man. 11-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, bred from show stock, \$12 each, papers included. S. F. Whittaker, Woodrow, Sask. 11-3

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED BOAR, YEAR OLD, \$35. LEO Ward, Weyburn, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, ALL AGES, Satisfaction. J. H. Thackeray, Colgate, Sask. 11-3

Various

CHESTER WHITE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS, ready to ship. Best breeding, pedigreed. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 11-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—WE SUPPLY PURE-BRED, pedigreed, registered, healthy stock and buy pedigreed. Get our plan first. It will pay you. All Star Rabbitry, 846G Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-5

PEDIGREE STOCK, ADULTS OR YOUNG-sters, at special prices to make room. No better, whatever you may pay. W. Brathwaite, Home-wood, Man. 11-2

CHINCHILLAS—GET MY GUARANTEED stock, registered does and bucks, standard color, extra pronounced fur rings. Wm. Mackay, Swift Current, Sask. 10-5

CHINCHILLAS—FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Price reasonable. Write for Chinchilla Questions and Answers. It answers your questions. Crescent Fur Farm, 845C Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 8-5

HIGH-GRADE CHINCHILLAS, FULLY PED-igreed, well-known strain. It will pay you well to start with the best. We have them. Toews and Friesen, Steinbach, Man. 10-5

CHINCHILLAS—PEDIGREED DOES (BRED), \$12; bucks, \$5.00; young stock, \$10 trio. Windsor Rabbitry, Sub Station 7, Winnipeg. 11-3

YOUNG CHINCHILLA RABBITS, TRIOS, \$5.00, Holstein, Caron, Sask. 11-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

ARE YOU THINKING OF BUYING FOXES? We are making a special price for 60 days on easy payments on our superior quality young breeding stock. Write The Superior Silver Black Fox Ranch, Ltd., Drumheller, Alta., Canada. 8-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages. All supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2 Portage, Winnipeg. 3-17

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE and white, beautiful, males, \$10; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 11-2

WANTED—TRAINED OR PARTLY TRAINED sheep dog. State age, ability, price. C. E. Beck, Delta, Alta. 10-3

MINK, EXTRA DARK. PLACE ORDERS now, avoid disappointment. J. Gamache, Ste. Rose, Man. 12-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS, Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 12-9

FOR SALE—RANCH-RAISED RED FOXES, Fradley, Beresford, Man.

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 3-24

CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPPIES, \$10 each. R. Prentice, Secretan, Sask.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks

Electrically Hatched BABY CHICKS



June Chicks are easily reared. High percentage pullets. Fast-growing, vigorous chicks from pure bred-to-lay flocks. 100 per cent. arrival at your station. Order now for immediate shipment.
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg: 100 50 25
S.C. White Leghorns \$12.00 \$7.00 \$4.00
Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks 17.00 9.00 5.00
R. Reds, W. Wyandottes 18.00 9.50 5.50
Eggs are high—start a pure-bred flock now.
HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERY
49 MORLEY AVE., WINNIPEG

BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS

40,000 eggs at one setting in Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. Customers raising 100 per cent.—immediate delivery guaranteed.
100 50 25
Leghorns, Anconas \$18.00 \$9.50 \$5.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks 100 50 25
Reds, Wyandottes, Orping-
tons, Minorcas \$20.00 \$10.50 \$5.50
Custom Hatching \$5.00, per hundred eggs
Hatching eggs. Free catalogue. Pen Mating
Chicks 25c each. Individual hen records of 290
eggs in one year.
ALEX TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
1086 Main St., Winnipeg Phone 55-486

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS—

The kind you want. Guaranteed pure-bred utility best egg-laying strain. 100% live arrival. Immediate delivery. Leghorns \$14 per 100; Anconas \$15; B.P. Rocks, R.I. Reds \$16; R.C. White Wyandottes, W.P. Rocks, Orpingtons, \$18; Giant Black Minorcas \$20; Silver-laced Wyandottes \$24; Light Brahmas \$28. Chicks that will grow. Foods, supplies, catalogue free. Orders taken to July 10. **RELIABLE BIRD CO.**, 465 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Phone 25 044.

[Continued on next page]



Facts About Little Guide Ads.

1. They cost only a fraction of what they are worth.
2. Reach over 110,000 of the best farm homes in the Prairie provinces.
3. Get bigger and more profitable results than any similar method.
4. More farmers use them.
5. You reach more buyers because purchasers always flock to the best market.
6. The improved system of listing your Ads. makes your Ad. easy to find.
7. Results are almost certain because of the large field covered.

In almost every district, there are people who have had wonderful results from Guide Ads. Here is just one typical example.

"I have sold 8,000 pounds of Sweet Clover in less than ten days—thanks to The Guide. As I am sold out, please stop my Ad. and refund me the balance due." N. W. FEHR, Gladstone, Man.

If we can do it for others—we can do it for you

This is the best time of the year to advertise Queen bees, haying and harvesting equipment, young stock and breeding stock; farm land, fall rye, Shetland ponies and pet stock. Tell your neighbor about this method of raising cash, selling idle equipment for a good price and saving money on machinery and livestock when purchasing. Because of our large circulation, Ads. must reach us ten days ahead of date of issue. Don't delay.

RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—Reduced prices for June. Strong, vigorous chicks carefully culled for heavy egg production. W. Leghorns, Anconas \$14 per 100; B. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes \$17 per 100; Black Minorcas, White Rocks \$18 per 100; Buff Orpingtons, Brahmas \$23 per 100. Guaranteed 100 per cent. live arrival. Order direct from this advertisement from Winnipeg's oldest and largest chick plant. Free Catalogue. E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES, 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Long Distance Phone 89 293-33 164.

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CHICKS are giving satisfaction. They live and grow. From choicest bred-to-lay stock and hatched by electricity. Only a few more weeks to get them.

50	100
S.C. White Leghorns	\$ 9.00 \$17.00
Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds	10.00 18.50
Approved Flock Barred Rocks	13.00 25.00

Order from this Ad. 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed.

WINDSOR ELECTRIC HATCHERY
1527 Main St., Winnipeg

Various

WRITE NOW FOR MY 15th ANNUAL CATALOGUE. This describes one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and gives useful information on feeding poultry, etc. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Very vigorous, heavy laying strains. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 9-6

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

Anconas

HIGHLY FERTILE EGGS FROM SHEPPARD'S famous heavy-laying Rose Comb Anconas, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 100; \$14 for 200; baby chicks, \$18 100. May and June delivery. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 8-5

Black Langshans

BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 for 15. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask. 12-2

Leghorns

BRED FOR PRODUCTION—S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 per 15; chicks, 14c. Special pen by pedigree exhibition cockerel, dam laid 530 25-ounce eggs in two years, \$1.50 per 15; chicks, 20c. Jaa. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. Choice Ontario cockerels heading flock. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 8-5

THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$6.50 per 100; baby chicks, \$18; breeding hens, \$1.25. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 11-3

50 PURE-BRED LAYING PULLETS, WHITE Leghorns and Wyandottes, \$1.50 each. Mrs. McMurray, Holden, Alta. 8-5

Minorcas

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-3

Orpingtons

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask. 10-3

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY strain, good winter layers, 15, \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. John S. Murray, Grayville, Man. 8-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY pure-bred Barred Rocks, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Davis, Bechard, Sask. 9-4

BARRED ROCK YEARLING HENS, REAL good layers, \$2.00 each. G. Brown, Solskith, Man. 10-3

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE AND does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00, postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Erindale Poultry Farm, Route 6, Port Credit, Ontario. 11-5

BABY CHICKS NEED SPECIAL FOOD JUST the same as other babies do. Vigorous, big pullets and good profits come from Pratt's Baby Chick Food.

Rhode Island Reds

MAC'S S. C. REDS AGAIN WIN—BRANDON, first cock, all second prizes best pair. Hatching eggs securely packed, from dark red, long bodied, birds, bred with short legs for early maturity and eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Farm flock average per bird laid year, 180 eggs. Real red baby chicks, 25 for \$6.00. Six choice yearling pullets and eight-pound male, \$15. Fifteen yearling experience with reds. Wiltie Hugh MacDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man. 10-3

I HAVE A NUMBER OF EXHIBITION ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds for sale, reasonably priced. Winners at Brandon and Regina. E. Blush, Bechard, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

LARGE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, EIGHT, \$1.75. Mrs. Kelly, Marquette, Man. 10-3

Wyandottes

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, UNIVERSITY and Experimental Farm strains, \$1.50 15, delivered your post office, Sask. Thos. Hutton, Bagley, Sask. 8-5

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

DON'T RENT—

BUY A FARM

TERMS

ARRANGED

THE MANTOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION, WINNIPEG

FARM LANDS Continued

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR FIVE years. 20,000 acres of fertile cutover soil. Dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall; mild climate; good markets; four railroads, near Spokane. Wood, water plentiful. Low prices. 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box 11, Sandpoint, Idaho. 9-2

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 5th

480 ACRES, NEAR CITY, SCHOOL, GRAVEL road, fully equipped, buildings cost \$15,000. Sacrifice, \$42 acre, reasonable cash payment. Number of others. Exchanges arranged. W. J. Schadek & Co. Ltd., 311 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-5

HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL fenced, 40 acres broken, house, stables, tree range and wood, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, balance arranged. Also half, 110 acres broken, \$20 acre; \$500 cash. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 9-5

NOTHING DOWN, NOTHING TO PAY FOR ten years, except taxes and annual interest—160 acres sheep or general farming, stump land, also smaller tracts, near Vancouver, British Columbia. Reynolds, 1245 State St., Bellingham, Wash. 10-5

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

WELL IMPROVED 640 ACRES, SIX MILES from Coleville, Sask.; good buildings. Price \$27.50 per acre; \$4,000 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED ALBERTA for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—808 ACRES, BROKEN, JOINING townsite of Heward, Sask., 650 fenced, two sets of buildings, good water. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Heward, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL IMPROVED SECTIONS, half-sections, quarter-sections, also unimproved lands, Carrot River Valley. Buxton Land Co., Tisdale, Sask. 11-5

LAND BUYERS' GUIDE DESCRIBES HUNDREDS of select farm homes at bargain prices. Write for free copy before buying. 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 10-5

SELLING—S.E. 1/4 18-48-4, WEST 4 MER., \$1,000, half cash. R. Timmons, Carnduff, Sask. 8-5

Farm Lands Wanted

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 10-5

WANTED—A GOOD MIXED FARM. ALBERT Aim, Cabri, Sask. 10-3

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Various

WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND 500-bargain catalog now. Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 1-13

Oats

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300 bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Bedson, Fenner, Alta. 6-8

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weed seeds, hardy No. 1 of Peace River origin, at nine dollars per 100. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta. 9-5

NURSERY STOCK

HACK'S NURSERIES.

264 ELLICE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

BEDDING PLANTS

Asters, Alyssum, Balsam, Carnations, Clarkia, Cosmos, Lobelia (Trailing and Dwarf), Marigolds (Tall and Dwarf), Nicotiana, Snapdragon, Stocks, Petunias, Salpiglossis, Snapdragons, Petunias, Salpiglossis, Zinnia, Pansies, Phlox, Verbena, all 40 cents dozen, postpaid. Wallflowers, 50 cents dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, 35 cents dozen, postpaid, \$2.00 per 100, Winnipeg. Bleeding Heart Roots, 35 cents each.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

STRAWBERRIES—100, \$1.25. EVERBEARING, \$2.25; 500, \$8.00. Currants, 15c.; gooseberries, 25c.; raspberries, 4c.; loganberries, 20c.; blackberries, 20c.; rhubarb, 5c. Carriage paid. Catalogue free. Chinchilla hares. Sebright bantams. Chas. Provan, Fort Langley, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

ATTENTION
AUTOMOBILE OWNERS!

FREE - - FREE

Our New Free Money-Saving Spring Price List is now ready for free Distribution. Write for your copy today and save 25 to 50 per cent. on your TIRES, TUBES, PARTS and ACCESSORIES for all makes of Motor Cars.

BATTERIES \$10.75. TIRES \$6.45
TUBES \$1.45, RADIATORS \$11.25

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY
SASKATOON, SASK.

(Established Seventeen Years)

Phone 2550 P.O. Box 970

GRAY DORT PARTS

Complete Stock Always On Hand

Batteries, all cars, 6 volt, \$10.50. New top complete, with back curtain and glass, Ford, \$6.75; Chevrolet, \$8.40; all other 5-pass. touring cars, \$12.75. Write us for prices on piston rings, gears, axles, springs, tires, valves, gaskets, tractor and car radiators.

SUPERIOR PARTS, LTD.

132 Princess Street, Winnipeg

"DUPLIX" THE NEW THREE-WAYPISTON RING

A specially designed one-piece ring with inner Spring, that fills over-width grooves, and is guaranteed to stop oil pumping and saves re-grinding. Under 4-inch, 75c. Easy to install.

Write PHILIPS MOTOR PARTS CO.
(Formerly Three-Way Piston Ring Co.)
284 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Tires, Case and Nelson tractor parts, windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New and used parts for Fords. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. Write for our new complete catalogue. 9-7

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of cars, engines, magnetos, gears, generators for charging radio batteries, tractor repairs, belting and pulleys, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 5th

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, Lodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE. Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 6-12

TO EXCHANGE—McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX E-45 touring car for one-ton truck or Fordson tractor. E. B. Moats, Rieton, Sask. 12-3

COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND USED auto parts. Brandon Auto Parts and Accessory Co., 120 9th St., Brandon, Man. 12-5

FARM MACHINERY

USED CARS MAIL ENQUIRIES INVITED

Winnipeg

ARCHIBALD MARTIN MOTORS LTD., DODGE Brothers, Dealers, 696 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-2

CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN St., Winnipeg. 3-24

USED FORDS—THOROUGHLY RECONDI- tioned by expert Ford mechanics. Lowest prices in the province. Dominion Motor Co. Ltd. Fort and Graham, Winnipeg. 2-12

L. J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS, Maryland and Portage, Winnipeg. 29-24

LAWRENCE MOTOR CO. LTD., DISTRIBUTORS Chrysler cars, 666 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

LEONARD-McLAUGHLIN MOTORS LTD. Cadillac and Nash Dealers, 543 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 716 Fort St., Winnipeg. 1-24

McRAE AND GRIFFITH LTD., USED CHEV.rolet and Fords, 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND St., Winnipeg, Moon and Diana Dealers. 2-24

UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST. Winnipeg. 29-24

WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS Ltd., distributors Chandler Cars, Hastingsville, Winnipeg. 1-24

Brandon

WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND Princess. Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty. Phone 2337. 1-24

Saskatoon

THE HUDSON-ESSEX SASKATOON LTD., 24 2nd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 1-24

CYLINDER GRINDING

HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reblasted. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1-24

CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE- pairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts, rods, welding, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 269 Fort, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING, OVER- sized pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts, rods. Grain crusher rolls refit. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

BARGAINS—STEEL OR WOOD SEPARATORS, all sizes: Rumely, Red River Special, Case, Huber, Gleaser. Tractors: Rumely, Fordson, Case, International, Cletrac, Hider, Little Giant; all sizes. Plows: Cockshutt, Grand Detour, Deere; Rank bottom, new, half price. Get our list of tractors and save money. C. S. Jones, Reland, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, NICHOLS and Shepard 30-90 steam engine, Red River Special separator 40-60, two wagons with new tanks, fully equipped cook car, bunk car. All in first-class shape. L. M. Bothner, Outlook, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—CARTER DISC GRAIN CLEANER, good as new, last a lifetime. Cost \$517. Snare Wheeler and Experimental Farms recommend it. \$350, f.o.b. C.P.R. or C.N.R. F. Stooke, Drumheller, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE—CASE GRAND DETOUR FOUR- bottom 14-inch plow, independent lift, first-class order, kept under cover. Offers invited. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 8-5

SELLING—CASE 75-HORSE STEAM ENGINE, 32-54 Steel Case separator, first-class condition. All full line of belts. Snap for cash. Box 26, Drinkwater, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOW, No. 100, four bottoms, good condition. Martin Sheffo, Duval, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—12-IN. No. 7 B FLUERY CUTTING box with blower, in first class shape, \$125 cash. f.o.b. Tuzaske. Box 97, Tuzaske, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—I.H.C. SEVEN-FOOT DUCKFOOT cultivator, \$45; guaranteed; only cultivated 100 acres. N. W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—40-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER with 14-foot extension, threshed 31 days. M. J. Burkart, Holdfast, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—JOHN DEERE EIGHT-BOTTOM 14-inch engine plow, six 14-inch breaker bottoms. A. Funk, Carlton, Sask. 11-3

SELLING, CHEAP—1926 JOHN DEERE TRIPLE disc plow, perfect condition. Art. Thomas, Tuxford, Sask. 12-3

TRADING—GOOD STEAM THRESHING machine for good land. Ray Harrison, Red Willow, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—P. & O. 14-INCH THREE-FURROW horse plow, high lift, like new, \$125. Alex. Stewart, Carstairs, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS SULKY PLOW with stubble and breaker bottoms. Price \$33. J. P. Jensen, Wayne, Alta. 12-3

LARGE THRESHING MACHINE, NEARLY new, run 50 days. Sell cheap. Box 45, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 12-3

SELLING—THRESHING RIG, CHEAP. TAKE good horses. Box 139, Wilcox, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—PAIR NEW 25-45 RUMELY PISTONS and rings, \$50. Box 164, Denzil, Sask. 11-3

WANTED—ENSLAVE CUTTER. WILSON Bros., Byemore, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—12-20 SAMPSON ENGINE, CHEAP for repairs. R. A. Smith, Sperling, Man. 12-3

Tractors and Plows

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL MOGUL tractor, 15-30, \$350; Sawyer-Massey steam engine, tractor, 15-30, \$350; Advance-Rumely threshing, 24-30, \$500; Advance-Rumely threshing, 25-75, \$1,500; \$300; Gaar-Scott steam engine, 25-75, \$1,500; Rumely threshing, 40-60, \$400; eight-furrow engine, gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, \$300; Watson Boy tractor, 12-24, \$350; Fordson tractor, 12-24, \$350; 10-20, \$200. Terms arranged. Titan tractor, 10-20, \$200. M. C. Hammond, Tofield, Alta. 12-3

TITAN, \$250; HEIDER, 12-20, \$325; CASE 15-27, \$450; Fordson, \$325; Case two-furrow plow, 15-27, \$75; tank pump, \$50 each, \$50; Ford truck, \$75; tank pump, \$50 each; Harley-Davidson, Indian and Henderson motorcycles, same with side cars. Ward Bros., Estabrook, Sask. 12-3

WILL SACRIFICE FOR CASH—26 H.P. STEAM engine, one 32-54 Case separator, new wagon and engine, one 32-54 Case separator, new wagon and engine, one 110 H.P. Case engine, coal burner, boiler, 170 pounds steam pressure, coal burner. All in first-class condition. Wm. Norton, Stouffville, Man. 11-3

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT DOUBLE SIMPLE rear mounted 25-horse steam engine, plowing gear and Nichols-Shepard separator, 40-60, both in all condition. Sell on time to responsible party. H. Solberg, Milestone, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—HART-PARR TRACTOR, 36-40 with plows, white separator, 36-60, 36-60, 430-gallon, \$1,000. Terms arranged. R. Timmons, Carnduff, Sask. 8-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Rightly Used Credit

The man who sinks too many notes is sure in time to lose his goats, for interest charges, hot and strong, are sure in time to come along when crops have slumped and gone to smash. In times like those behold, a crash! When one is gay and full of pep, he's apt, indeed, to overstep, he's apt to buy beyond his pile, above his depth a half a mile; then just as sure as cats are cats, and pigs are pigs, and rats are rats, there comes that awful day of tears when promises give place to fears, when sheriffs come with wanton words to drive away the flocks and herds. Yet, dwelling on the other hand, there is a fellow, understand, who has no grit, or pep, or gall, and uses credit not at all. Good deals show up before his eyes, and bargains of enormous size, but fearful that he'll lose his sheep he squints his eyes and goes to sleep. He must have every ready cent, poor, hesitant, unseeing gent, before he'll buy a single mite, regardless of the gains in sight! I try to miss these two extremes in working out my plans and schemes. I will not plunge above my head then have the sheriff lock my shed, nor on the other hand, I say, I'll let no bargains slip away because I haven't every dime in storage at the buying time. I'll use my credit when I should, when I perceive it's use is good, but will not mortgage up my life and sin away my day of grace!

FARM MACHINERY

Tractors and Plows Continued

- SELLING—25 DOUBLE CYLINDER NICHOLS**—Shepard steam engine, flues never leaked; 40-60 B. Elverum, Red River Special separator, \$800. B. Elverum, Red River, Sask.
- SELLING—15-27 J. I. CASE ENGINE; 24-INCH** Minneapolis separator, in good shape, includes all belts, \$1,300. Terms arranged. H. McCordquale, Mountaineer, Man.
- SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, AS GOOD** as new, \$175, loaded on car. Apply C. Berg, Fiske, Sask.
- FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 18-HORSE** steam, good condition. Snap for cash. J. G. McBurney, Hartney, Man.
- FOR SALE—10-18 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD** condition, \$275. Chas. Price, Prince Albert, Sask.
- SELLING—25-HORSE DOUBLE SIMPLE** Gas-Scott, 175 pounds steam, inspected 1926. E. George, Willow Bunch, Sask.
- WANTED—30 H.P. WATERLOO STEAM** engine, model 1908, extension rim. E. Hill, Dutton Park, Sask.
- FOR SALE—25-50 SAWYER-MASSEY GAS** engine, No. 3949. Price \$700. Box 459, Moosomin, Sask.
- SELLING—12-25 WATERLOO BOY, USED TWO** seasons, \$300. J. D. Bower, Ardill, Sask.
- BARGAINS IN STEAM ENGINES AND SEPA-** rators. 177, Wilcox, Sask.
- FOR SALE—MOGUL 8-16 TRACTOR, FIRST-** class shape, \$135. E. O. Lang, Yarbo, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

Want steady, reliable and industrious men in rural districts throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

"Made in Canada"
Established in 1868, the Oldest and Largest Company of its kind in the world, manufacturers of over 175 different Food Products, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Toilet Articles, Soaps and Cleansers, Household Remedies, Veterinary Preparations and Disinfectants.

WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER AND IN DEMAND EVERYWHERE

A splendid opportunity to get into a permanent and profitable business of your own that will give you a steady income 12 months of the year.

For full particulars write to
THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,
Dept. G, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALESMEN AND AGENTS—BEST SELLING direct line in Canada. Licenses allowed for. Apply at once, J. E. Bastow, 50 Western Trust, Regina.

HOLLYWOOD CALIFORNIA HAT—LATEST movie star sensation. Men and women wanted in every country. Free sample. Enclose address envelope. 5621 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

NEW TIMER FOR FORDS—EASY TO START. Wipe contact. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write J. A. Bonney, Griffin, Sask.

AGENTS IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS selling direct to the consumer. The Northern Paint Company Ltd., James St., Winnipeg. 2-14

ARMY DEALERS

FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST OF ARMY clothing, shoes and saddles, etc., write Greens Trading Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-2

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

THE KANT-KLOG TRACTOR RADIATORS

Write for descriptive Folder
MAYBILT RADIATORS LTD.
308 BURNELL STREET, WINNIPEG

Cartridge Radiators—Ask your neighbor, he has one. Made for all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors. Every radiator guaranteed. We repair all makes of radiators—Guarantee Sheet Metal Company, 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

AUTO TIRES AND VULCANIZING

AERO CUSHION TIRE AGENCY—ACETYLENE and electric welding. Rubber repairs of all kinds. We can make your tires and tubes puncture proof at low cost. Try a kit of our Tire Dough at 50c., mends any thing, inside of rubber; also Rubber Tire Paint and Top Dressing, any color, at \$1.00. Write for particulars to Aero Cushion Tire Agency, 1087 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-5

BARN PAINTS

Buy Your Paint

DIRECT FROM FACTORY and save money. We manufacture the highest quality paint possible to produce. Send size of buildings and we will tell you how much paint you will need and what it will cost at your station. **THE NORTHERN PAINT CO. LTD.,** Winnipeg



BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 6-12

ALBERTA BEES—NO DISEASE. SUPERIOR bee supplies. Lowest prices. Superior Honey Co., Box 307, Lethbridge, Alta. 8-5

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg. 6-12

BELT REPAIRS

WE SPECIALIZE IN SPLICING AND REPAIR all threshing belts. Staveley Tire and Battery Service, 47 Arthur St., Winnipeg. 11-5

AUTO TIRES AND THRESHING BELTS FOR sale and repaired. Watson's Tire Service, 301 Fort St., Winnipeg. 12-5

RUBBER DRIVE BELTS SPLICED AND vulcanized. Auto Tire and Vulcanizing Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-5

THRESHING BELTS SPLICED AND REPAIRED. No stitching, all vulcanized. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 12-5

MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLES, PARTS AND REPAIRS

McBRIDE-LINTON, 298 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG. 6-12

BICYCLE SALES, 334 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG. Illustrated catalogue free. 6-12

C. H. HARNES, 320 NOTRE DAME, WIN- nipeg. Price list on application. 6-12

FORT ROUGE BICYCLE STORE, WINNIPEG. 6-12

MOTOR CYCLES—BROWN AND WINTER, 483 Portage, Winnipeg. 6-12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRADER'S INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR profitable use of grain market. Daily forecast letter for week's trial free. Write Market Forecaster Co., Box 2054-B, Winnipeg.

SELLING—SMALL HOTEL IN LIVE TOWN, new building. F. Meyer, Springwater, Sask. 11-2

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend creosoted posts. Wanted—A price on willow pickets, winter delivery. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 7-12

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 McINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 1-24

DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. 6-24

HENRY BROS. LIMITED, 969 SHERBROOK, Winnipeg. 4-12

DUBOIS, 276 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG (opposite Eatons). 3-24

AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 470 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg. 7-12

FARM HELP

FARM HELP—THE SALVATION ARMY IMMI- gration Department has a number of applications on hand, but is still open to hear from employers needing farm help. Apply Brigadier Ed. H. Joy, 317 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 9-6

FRUIT

SPECIAL—COMBINATION FRUIT AND vegetable hamper. One-quarter crate berries; three-quarters crate assorted fresh, tender vegetables. Try one. May-June price, \$2.50; later, \$2.00 per crate. Write for fruit price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwaik, B.C. 10-5

THE MALLORY FRUIT HOUSE, SARDIS, B.C., ships to consumers full crates choice fruit at pleasing prices. Picked and packed right. Everything from strawberries to apples. Write for price list, now ready. 11-6

BLACK REPUBLICAN CHERRIES NOW ready, fine canning and eating. Crate, \$2.50. Mallory Fruit House, Sardis, B.C.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB FOR SALE, 2½c. per pound. Order early. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 12-3

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.25; STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25; rhubarb, \$1.00. Standard boxes. Write for prices other fruits. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

FURNITURE, STOVES, New and Used

GOOD, CLEAN, USED FURNITURE. NEW samples, reputable brands, largest assortment. Ranges our specialty. Shipments to all points. Free catalogue. Gofine & Co., Winnipeg. Estab-lished 1891. Block north of Eaton's. 10-1

H. MOZERSKY, DEALER IN NEW AND second-hand furniture, stoves, 537 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

BOBYN SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE, 1834 Portage, Winnipeg. 1-12

HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARL- ton St., Winnipeg. 1-24

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

A WONDERFUL SELF HOME TREATMENT for the healing of VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING SORES, etc., while working. Many Testimonials. Write NURSE DENCKER, 610½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Mrs. Mans Poulson, Kingman, Alberta, writes: I am glad to tell you that your varicose ulcer treatment cured my leg. That terrible pain in my leg stopped almost at once after applying your ointment, and I was happy that I could sleep, etc.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND JUST OUT—FIRST edition of five-picture set beautiful four-color Confederation pictures—Macdonald, Laurier, King, Fathers of Confederation, Ten Prime Ministers since 1867. Magnificent large reproductions, easily worth \$5.00. Don't miss them. Complete set sent for \$1.00 and 10 cents postage to every subscriber this paper. Solicitors coming money; wanted everywhere. National Publishing Syndicate, Toronto, Canada.

25c. BRINGS POSTPAID INSURED 40c. FANCY shaped bottle concentrated perfume. Best for gifts. The Downs Co., Box 173, Moose Jaw.

SELLING—TAYLOR SAFE, SUITABLE FOR store or office. Fireproof and as good as new. C. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-2

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—CAR LOTS FEED OATS, FEED barley, baled hay. Central Feed Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN WANTED For Railroads near their homes. EVERYWHERE. Experience unnecessary. Beginners \$150-\$250 monthly. Cloths wanted also (which position?) **RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Box 28, The Grain** Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND WILLOW: 4-foot and 8-foot Sibs, cordwood, stovewood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. THE NORTHERN CARTAGE COMPANY, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, millwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital, \$100,000. Bankers, Royal Bank.

INTENDING BUILDERS—ORDER YOUR lumber early, direct from mill. Send list of lumber, shingles, lath, millwork, or send sketch or cut of proposed buildings for our delivered price. All material guaranteed coast grade, at lowest prices. Farm Builders Lumber Co., Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, manager. 10-5

FENCE POSTS—FUEL WOOD. WILLOW Cedar and Tamarack posts. Poplar, Spruce and Jackpine wood. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and albs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 27-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Salsqua, B.C. 28-13

STOVEBLOCKS CORDWOOD FOR SALE Geo. Needham, Elderslev, Sask. 10-5

MAGNETO REPAIRS

WE GUARANTEE REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES OF magnetos, generators starters; specializing on automotive armature rewinding. Automotive Rewinding Co., 264 Smith St., Winnipeg.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES

RUPTURE APPLIANCES—FREE ADVICE on rupture, varicose veins, varicocele, female abdominal weakness, consult J. G. Smith, Specialist, 15 Downie Street, Stratford, Ont. 29-1

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

MOTOR FUEL

MAGIC GAS, \$1.00, POSTPAID, EQUALS 33 1-3 gallons gasoline. Agents wanted. Harran Co., Beulah, Man. 4-9

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Glocker Piano House, Saskatoon. 12-13

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO- metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 23-13

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Every question promptly answered. Communications treated strictly confidential. Marsden and Bromley, World-wide Patent connections, 1093 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 28-5

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 10-24

REMNANTS

REMNANTS—THREE POUNDS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RUBBER GOODS

IF YOU REQUIRE SANITARY RUBBER goods, write for catalogue and price list. Safe and Sanitary Rubber Works, Dept. B-4, 51-61 Rozel Street, Montreal. 11-2

SEWING MACHINES, REPAIRS, Etc.

USED SINGER SEWING MACHINES AND other makes from \$10 up. All guaranteed perfect stitchers. Write for free list. We ship anywhere. Parts and needles for all makes. Singer Branch, Dept. G, 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED—NEW scientific method. References. H. W. Hogue, 220 McDermot, Winnipeg. 3-6

STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND American ranges and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMISTS, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed. 10-6

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

NOT A WEED ESCAPES AN

ACME Surface XL Cultivator



It's easy to keep volunteer wheat and other weed pests under control.

Slide view of Tractor model

Canada's Child Welfare Program

Continued from Page 6

this child. The child's life itself depends upon the humanity, or the cruelty and ignorance, with which this and other provinces enact legal provisions based on a just consideration for a child's claim on society, or upon an unmoral and dangerous consideration of the selfishness or mayhap the licentiousness of two adults.

The Delinquent Child

In the treatment of the problem of juvenile delinquency, Canadian Child Welfare is again consistent in its insistence upon the fundamental principle of preserving the home, of finding the primary cause of a social maladjustment, and of starting again from the ground up.

Our social work does not ask for any huge and elaborate equipment. That is not what it means when it asks for your support for the juvenile court system. It asks for "the extension of the juvenile court system to every part of Canada and for the education of the public to a recognition of the fact that while it is a part of the system of justice and legal discipline, it is essentially a behavior clinic and a community agency for juvenile rehabilitation." The fundamental idea that is in the mind of the Canadian social worker in asking for the extension of the Juvenile Delinquents Act to any

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 30 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27-1

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE. Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-5

VERMIN DESTROYERS

BUG KILLER AND ROACH POWDER FOR self use. Chas. Reiss & Co., 360 Banning Street, Winnipeg. 8-5

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return. 12-12

PRODUCE

Live Poultry and Potatoes Wanted

Good Potatoes 75c per bus.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 24c
Hens, 4 to 6 lbs. 20-21c
Young Roosters in good condition 15c
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs., good condition 23c
Highest market prices paid for under grade stock. Bags supplied 5c per sack. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
PREMIER PRODUCE CO.
124 Robinson St. Winnipeg

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Live Dressed
Hens, 6 lbs. and over 23c 25c
Hens, 4-6 lbs. 19-21c 21c
Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over 16-18c 23c
Chickens, 4-5½ lbs. 15c 20c
Underweight stock Highest Market Price, All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until June 30
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

This is the time to cull out and ship your

LIVE HENS

Market is very firm. We guarantee for all shipments up to July 1:
Hens, over 6 lbs. 24c
5 to 6 lbs. 21c
4 to 5 lbs. 19-20c
F.o.b. Winnipeg. We supply crates.
CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

After you plow or disc your grain stubble, cultivate intensively before seeding with an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

Not a weed is left to grow and multiply. For every weed is cut clean—not one can escape the sharp, extra long, over-lapping coulters of an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

At the same time the coulters turn and return the surface soil, breaking it up, forming a mulch that holds the moisture.

Acme XL Cultivators are very popular in orchards. They work close to the trees without injury to low branches. And the penetration is not deep enough to damage small feeder roots.

Horse-drawn and Tractor models, sizes 3 to 17½ feet wide.

Mail coupon for FREE catalog which includes "Bigger Crops from Better Tillage," also letters from farmers telling of their experience with Acme Coulters, Marrows and Surface Cultivators.

Nash Acme Harrow Co., 952 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me your FREE catalog.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Distributed and sold by F. N. McDONALD & CO., 156 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

BUNIONS GONE IN 15 DAYS



I end bunions forever with my new Pedodyne Solvent treatment. Pain stops almost instantly. Actual reduction of the enlarged growth starts so fast that your next pair of shoes can be a size smaller—often two sizes smaller.

PROVE IT FREE—Just send your name and address, no money, and the full treatment guaranteed to bring complete results may be yours to try. No obligations—Address

KAY LABORATORIES, Dept. G242
60 Front St. W., Toronto, Ontario

community, is not the establishment of a special children's courthouse with elaborate machinery, etc., but primarily the application of the beneficent clauses and broad permissive generosity of that act to equip the worker with all the delicate instruments of social diagnosis and humane treatment which that act bestows.

Also, it is only where the Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force, that the permissive clauses, enabling special action from the point of view of the child's interests against adults, guilty of contributing to the child's delinquency, can be utilized. The best court, and the best agency in districts where the act has not been proclaimed, frequently find their best efforts of no avail, in the absence of this power, conferred by this act alone.

The Mentally Deficient

Following still this principle of locating the actual cause, we find ultimately and sadly that, in some cases, the cause is not remediable, that the situation may be improved, but not cured. Those are the cases where feeble-mindedness and mental defect enter as factors and there the social worker must stop, a baffled great heart, and admit that where something has been left out from the beginning, no human ingenuity or force can supply the need. And so in this field, the Canadian Child Welfare program pleads in the name of humanity for real prevention and asks for:

(a) The organization within each provincial department of health, of a division on mental hygiene which shall have general supervision of all service to mentally abnormal persons.

(b) Registration of all idiots and imbeciles during the school age or earlier.

(c) Provision of special training suited to the capacities and needs of mentally defective children.

(d) Regulations in every province making permissive, voluntary commitment of the mentally diseased.

(e) Establishment of more rigid safeguards against the entry into Canada of mentally diseased or mentally defective persons.

Canada, today, because of her neglect of these principles in the past, has a population that has been estimated to amount to about 140,000 mental defectives. It rests entirely in her own hands whether in another 20 years this will be double or treble that amount. It rests in her own hands and in no others, for the auxiliary class system in Ontario and in certain centres in other provinces; British, Belgian, and United States experiments in this field, and other demonstrations elsewhere, illustrate the degree to which this problem can be affected and controlled, according to public indifference or consideration thereof.

Along with these varied activities and these positive objectives, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare is pledged to a definite program of research in several fields, in recognition of the fact that we can build most wisely on the accumulated experience of the past. This fact is coming home to Canada in her youth in every department of life. Science and knowledge, knowledge and science—those are the pillars of her social structure.

Every Canadian can have a part and must have a part in the child welfare program, and that part can be briefly summarized. It involves the responsibility of knowledge, of being informed on these problems, and on the methods of meeting them. It involves such participation in that program as is possible to every Canadian citizen, either by individual action in such needs and work as exist within his or her purview and possibilities, or by informing himself or herself and doing his or her part in the creation of constructive Canadian opinion, from which inevitably there will spring a constructive, Canadian program on these matters.



Mr. Knowitall's Dirigible Franchise Distributor and Vote Collector

It is a well known law of political science that the difficulty of getting out the country vote is directly proportional to the condition of the roads and the lateness of the season. Mr. Knowitall foresees a continuation of the difficulty during the present period of sun-spots activity. He has accordingly devoted his talents to the cause of democracy while devising the system of taking the vote pictured above. The dirigible will pass over the settled sections on election days. Ballot boxes, suspended by strong cables, will be dropped down to each farm home. After the ballots are duly marked and deposited, the head of the family will telephone the pilot to that effect and the dirigible will pass on to the next farm. Mr. Knowitall is now working on an attachment to public halls by which the hot air expended in election campaigns may be collected and used for inflating the dirigible. This will conserve the supply of helium gas which science, it is confidently predicted, will soon require for other purposes.

SCREENINGS

The customer had waited half an hour for the fish he had ordered. At last the waiter appeared.

"Your fish will be here in five minutes," he said.

Another quarter of an hour passed, and then the customer summoned the waiter. "Say," he enquired, "what kind of bait are you using?"

"I want a shave," said the determined-looking man as he climbed into a chair in the Coliseum barber shop. "I don't want a haircut nor a shampoo. Neither do I want any bay rum, witch hazel, hair tonic, hot towels or face massage. I don't want the manicure girl to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to fondle my feet. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Do you understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber, "Will you have some lather on your face, sir?"

Teacher: "What were the different ages in history?"

Willie: "The stone age, bronze age, iron age."

Teacher: "What age are we living in now?"

Willie: "The hard-boiled age."

"What's good for my wife's fallen arches?"

"Rubber heels."

"What shall I rub 'em with?"

"I never knew Jones had twins."

"My dear! He married a telephone girl, and, of course, she gave him the wrong number."

The irate customer shook his portrait in the photographers face.

"Do I look like this picture? The thing's an outrage! Why, you've given me an awful squint and the look of a prize-fighting bully. Now, answer me, and no nonsense about it! Do you call that a good likeness?"

The photographer scanned the print, then looked at the customer.

"The answer," he said, "is in the negative."

And the customer went away with a look of deep thought on his face.

MacTavish, proprietor of a corner confectionery, was the proud owner of a new cash register. One day, when an old friend came into the shop and bought a five-cent cigar, the customer noticed that MacTavish pocketed the money instead of putting it into the drawer.

"Why not ring it up?" he asked.

"You'll forget it."

"Oh, I'll nae forget it," replied the wary Scot. "Ye ken I keep track in mah ead until I get a dollar, an' then I ring it up. It saves the wear-r and tear-r on the machine."

Gentle hands were lifting Pat from the wreckage of his automobile, which had just been struck at a grade crossing by a fast passenger train.

"How did it happen?" asked a friend who was with the rescue party.

"Begorra," fumed Pat, "'tis more than I can understand. Ye'd have thought that the engineer of the train could have seen me comin' in broad daylight!"

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR JUNE 15, 1927

	Page		Page
Editorials	7	POULTRY	
NEWS		Canada's Egg-Laying Contest—	
A Clear Issue—By W. R. Wood	1	By D. C. Foster	10
News from The Organizations	24	Poor Hatches	19
Gleaned from Hither and Yon	36	Identifying Young Birds	19
GENERAL ARTICLES		FIELD	
Can You Answer These?	2	Blasting Cheaper than Pulling	14
Spreading Better Farm Methods—		Auto Casings on Sulky Rake	14
By W. L. Smith	3	Durum vs. Marquis	14
Canada's Child Welfare Program—		Grain Strips Stopped Blowing	15
By Charlotte Whitton	5	Spreads Stack Bottoms	16
The Joys of the Road	9	Smut Proof Wheats	16
The Farmer's Commonest Mistake	13	Seneca Root	16
FICTION		Reducing Harvesting Costs—	
The Men of Kildonan—		By H. Hallman	17
By J. H. McCulloch (serial)	27	Method of Creosoting Posts	35
HORTICULTURE		OF INTEREST TO WOMEN	
Peony Culture in Edmonton—		The Countrywoman	20
By D. Leedham Hobbs	35	What's New in Canning—	
LIVESTOCK		By Margaret M. Speechly	21
Prime Pork at the Lowest Cost—		Dressing Boys—By Marilla	
By Roy M. Hopper	4	R. Whitmore	22
Soft Pork—By L. A. Munro	12	Patterns for Boys	23
The Suffolk Horse—By Alex Galbraith	17	Lines that Slenderize	23
Turned Weeds Into Money	18	The Children's Page—The Doo Dads	34
Green Scum in Water Trough	18		
Grind Feed to Check Weeds	18		

Notice

how much nicer your Eyes look and feel

When your eyes are hot, tired, heavy, apply a few drops of harmless *Murine*. Notice how cooling and refreshing it is, and how much better it makes your Eyes look. Millions now use this long-trusted lotion to keep their Eyes clean, clear and bright. Try it!

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

BABY CROSS ALL THE TIME

Eczema on Face and Body. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby's face and body were covered with eczema. It broke out in blisters and sore eruptions, and he could not sleep on account of the irritation. I had to keep mittens on his hands to keep him from scratching. He was cross all the time, and his clothing aggravated the breaking out."

"I used other remedies but they did not help him. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a few days I could see a change, and in about a month he was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Katie Davidson, Flat Lake, Alta.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, El129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

GALLSTONES

PAINS IN BACK - STOMACH TROUBLE
Liver disorders quickly relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished such as bowel trouble, pains in side or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn. Easy to take. Quick relief. Send to-day for full particulars and many testimonials of this reliable remedy.

Anderson & Co. Box 203 A, Windsor, Ontario

CANCER

Write today for our full illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.
DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.